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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXV NO. 160 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Congress Cabinet Votes For Office

But Stands By Pledge To Combat India Act

Partnership Is All Tall Talk: Nothing In Common Between Exploiter And The Exploited

PROMPT DECISION TO AVOID CONFUSION: CONFIDENT OF A. I. C. C.'S APPROVAL

WARDHAGANJ, JULY 7.

The Working Committee of the Congress after three days' deliberations decided in favour of Congressmen in the six majority provinces accepting offices.

The resolution states that in deciding to accept office, the Working Committee desires to make it clear that office is to be accepted and utilised for the purpose of working in accordance with the lines laid down in the Congress Election Manifesto, and to further in every possible way the Congress policy of combating the New Act on the one hand, and for prosecuting of a constructive programme on the other.

The Working Committee is confident that it has support and backing of the A. I. C. C. in the decision, and the resolution is in furtherance of the general policy laid down by the Congress and the A. I. C. C.

The Committee would have welcomed the opportunity of taking the direction of the A. I. C. C. in this matter, but the Committee is of the opinion that delay in taking a decision at this stage would be injurious to the country's interest and would create confusion in the public mind at a time when prompt and decisive action is necessary.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION

WARDHAGANJ, July 7.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolution:—

"The All-India Congress Committee at its meeting held in Delhi on March 18th, 1937, passed a resolution affirming the basic Congress policy in regard to the new Constitution and laying down the programme to be followed inside and outside the Legislatures by Congress members of such Legislatures.

Congress Demand

"It further directed that, in pursuance of that policy, permission should be given for Congressmen to accept office in provinces where the Congress Party was satisfied and could state publicly that the Governor would not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers in regard to their constitutional activities.

Govt.'s Response

"In accordance with these directions the leaders of Congress Parties who were invited by Governors to form Ministries asked for the necessary assurances. These not having been given, the leaders expressed their inability to undertake the formation of Ministries; but since the meeting of the Working Committee on the 28th April last Lord Zetland, Lord Stanley and the Viceroy have made declarations on this issue on behalf of the British Government.

No Assurance

"The Working Committee has carefully considered these declarations and is of opinion that though they exhibit a desire to make an approach to the Congress demand, they fall short of the assurances demanded in

(Continued On Page 7—Col. 1)

Pt. Nehru On Decision

Working Committee Can Do No Wrong

WARDHAGANJ, July 7.

Asked what he thought of the Working Committee's resolution, the Congress President, Pandit Nehru told the Associated Press "every decision of the Working Committee is the right one. Just as the King can do no wrong, the Working Committee also can do no wrong."

Asked if the Working Committee was competent to take a decision not quite in agreement with the All-India Congress Committee's decision, Pandit Nehru said it was always desirable to call the A. I. C. C. and pass a resolution but the time before them was so short and the issues involved so important that they had no alternative but to pass the resolution. But the resolution itself made it clear that the Committee would have liked to have submitted its decision to the A. I. C. C., but there was no time.

The Committee would certainly place the matter before the A. I. C. C. when it meets next, which would be done in due course.

Asked if the Committee was likely to draft any rules regarding the conduct of ministers, the Congress President pointed out that during the last three months, the Working Committee had already passed several rules. But, if it found necessary, it would again adopt additional rules.—A. P.

Mahatma Gandhi about to enter Maganwadi accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Tuesday to participate in the Congress Cabinet meeting at Wardha.

Duty On Newsprint To Remain

RANGOON, July 7.

The Associated Press understands that the Council of Ministers discussed the question of duties on newsprints and flat-sheets.

It is believed that in view of the trade agreement with India, the Revenue Ministry, agreeing with the Government of India's proposal, has decided provisionally to abolish the import duty on flat-sheets, but to retain the import duty on newsprints.

It is further understood that the Council of Ministers had decided to retain the existing import duty on Aden salt with a view to protecting Burma's salt industry.—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PARLEYS

LONDON: July 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary for Overseas Trade regretted his inability to make a statement on Indo-British trade negotiations. Negotiations were continuous, and several meetings had been held. He added that it would be premature to make a statement.—Reuter.

Bhagwan Singh Sentenced

Nine Months' Rigorous For Punjab Riyasyati Mandal Secretary

AMRITSAR: July 7.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh Longowalia, Secretary of the Punjab Rayasyati Praja Mandal, who was recently arrested following his refusal to obey an externment order, was sentenced to-day to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under section 5 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

TEXTILE CRISIS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

It is understood that the Collector has telegraphed to the Industries Department, the Government of India apprising it of a crisis likely to be created in the local textile industry owing to coal shortage and requesting to intervene in the matter.

The Millowners' Association has also sent a telegram to the Government of India to this effect —United Press.

PARTITION OF PALESTINE:

National Home For Jews: Independence For Arabs

How Imperialism Reconciles Contradictory War-Time Pledges

"Under the stress of the World War the British Government made promises to Arabs and Jews in order to obtain their support. On the strength of these promises both parties formed certain expectations ... Nor would Britain wish to repudiate her obligations. The trouble is that they have proved irreconcilable, and this conflict is the more unfortunate because each of the obligations taken separately accords with British sentiment and British interest."

Thus states the Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine which has just been published. The Commission consisted of Lord Peel (Chairman), Sir Horace Rumbold, Sir Laurie Hammond, Sir Morris Carter, Sir Harold Morris and Prof. Reginald Coupand. The Commission are of opinion that the disease is so deep-rooted that the only hope of a cure lies in a surgical operation. They, therefore, suggest a partition of the vountry.

The Commission add: "Should disorders break out again of such a nature as to require the intervention of the Military, there should be no hesitation in enforcing Martial Law. In such an event the disarmament first of the Arabs and then of the Jews should be enforced. In mixed areas British District Officers should be appointed. Central and local police reserves are necessary. A large mobile mounted force is also essential. A more rigorous Press Ordinance should be adopted.

BRITISH GOVT.'S WARNING

The British Government have accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the Royal Commission and propose to take steps to give effct to the partition of Palestine. In the meanwhile they issue the warning that in the event of disorders breaking out then martial law will be introduced.

STATEMENT OF GOVT. POLICY

SIMLA: July 7.

The following is the statement of policy of His Majesty's Government regarding Palestine:—

(1) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, by direction of His Majesty, have considered the unanimous report of the Palestine Royal Commission. They find themselves in general agreement with the arguments and conclusions of the Commission.

(2) As is fully recognised by the Commissioners in their historical survey, His Majesty's Government and their predecessors, since the obligation of the Mandate were accepted, have taken the view which the tenor of the Mandate itself implies, that their obligations to the Arabs and Jews respectively were not incompatible on the assumption that in process of time the two races would so adjust their national aspirations as to render possible the establishment of a single Commonwealth under a unitary Government.

IRRECONCILABLE CONFLICT.

(3) In spite of many discouraging experiences under the past seventeen years, His Majesty's Government have based their policy on this expectation, and have taken every opportunity of encouraging co-operation between Arabs and Jews.

In the light of experience and of the arguments adduced by the Commission, they are driven to the conclusion that there is an irreconcilable conflict between the aspirations of the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, that these aspirations cannot be satisfied under the terms of the present Mandate, and that a scheme of partition on the general lines recommended by the Commission represents the best and most hopeful solution of the deadlock.

His Majesty's Government propose to advise His Majesty accordingly.

NO SURRENDER.

(4) "His Majesty's Government accordingly propose to take such steps as are necessary and appropriate, having regard to their existing Treaty obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and other internal instruments, to obtain freedom to give effect to a scheme of partition to which they earnestly hope that it may be possible to secure an effective measure of consent on the part of the communities concerned.

(5) Pending the establishment of such a scheme, His Majesty's Government have no intention of surrendering their responsibility for peace, order and good government throughout Palestine. They are in general agreement with the Commission's recommendations in the matter of public security.

If serious disorders should again break out of such a nature as to require military intervention, the High Commissioner will delegate his powers in respect of the country under the Palestine (Defence) Order-in-Council to the General Officer Commanding the Military Forces.

INTERIM MEASURE.

(6) In the immediate future while the form of a scheme of partition is being worked out His Majesty's Government propose as an interim measure that steps should be taken to prohibit any land transactions which might prejudice such a scheme. Further, since the period of the current labour scheme expires at the end of July, and some provisions must be made for the ensuing period, they propose that the total Jewish emigration in all categories of eight thousand persons shall be permitted for the eight months' period from August 1937 to March 1938, provided that the economic absorptive capacity of the country is not exceeded.

TWO NEW STATES.

(7) In supporting a solution of the Palestine problem by means of a partition, His Majesty's Government are much impressed by the advantages which it offers both to the Arabs and Jews.

The Arabs would obtain their national independence, and thus be enabled to co-operate on an equal footing with the Arabs of the neighbouring countries in the cause of Arab unity and progress.

They would finally be delivered from all fear of Jewish domination and from the anxiety which they have expressed lest their Holy places should ever come under Jewish control. The Arab State would receive financial assistance on a substantial scale both from His Majesty's Government and from the Jewish State.

On the other hand, partition would secure the establishment of a Jewish National Home and relieve it from any possibility of its being subjected in future to Arab rule. It would convert the Jewish National Home into a Jewish State with full control over immigration.

Unopposed nationals would acquire a status similar to that enjoyed by nations of other countries. The Jews would at last cease to live "a minority life," and the primary objective of Zionism would thus be attained. Under the proposed treaties, the rights of minorities in both States would be strictly guaranteed. Above all, fear and suspicion would be replaced by a sense of confidence and security, and both peoples would obtain, in the words of the Commission, "the inestimable boon of peace."—A. P.

PALESTINE REPORT SUMMARY

SIMLA, July 7.

Following is a summary of the Palestine Commission's which is published:

The Report of the Palestine Commission published to-day recommends the partition of Palestine as the only arrangement offering a chance for ultimate peace. To give a concrete shape to the principle of partition, the Commission propose the following:—

The Mandate for Palestine should be terminated and replaced by a Treaty system in accordance with the precedent of Iraq and Syria.

A new mandate for the holy places should be instituted to

(Continued On Page 7—Col. 6)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted thoroughly experienced Stenographer Correspondent, Salary 100. European concern. Apply Daboo Fourth Floor, Ismail Building, 381 Hornby Road. (8687).

Wanted Qualified and Experienced Assistant Sanitary Inspector on a starting salary of Rs. 50 P.M. Apply with testimonials to Caesar D'Mello, President, Vile Parle, Municipality. (5789)

Wanted two well-educated young men, having good connections to work as Organizers. Only those having previous record and experience of Life Assurance Business need apply. Liberal terms ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 monthly to deserving candidates. Please apply in writing only, in the first instance, to the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (5787)

Wanted—Managers on Rs. 100 p.m. for Branches at Bombay, Rajkot, Ajmer, Hyderabad Sind, Poona, Indore, Jodhpur of a reliable Bank. Applicants should select their centres of influence and circle. Reply to Post Box No. 10009, Calcutta. (8590)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

43. SITUATION WANTED

An experienced Parsi undergraduate is willing to work in upcountry or overseas in a business firm. Apply Box No. 8676, "Bombay Chronicle."

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To Be Let: A beautiful airy bungalow whole or in flats at Nepean Sea Road having one ground floor with two upper stories and a terrace with two garages. The premises have three drawing rooms, three dining rooms, 10 bed rooms with bath attached having latest sanitary fittings with gas gaseyers, three kitchens and ample servant quarters. Please apply for further particulars to Advt. Box No. 5781, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The Pioneer Teacher has 'not' taken 3 weeks' trip in London and taken few evening-class lessons to obtain "Pass-Diploma"; but got years training in London and possesses Highest London Diplomas. He teaches in half the time the other so called teachers do. Rao's Tailoring College & Tailors Depot, Princess Street, Bombay. (8686)

155. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Technical Institute, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Trains students for courses in Civil, Mech., Elec. and Radio Engineering, covering City and Guilds and G.I.E.E. (London). Exams. Best arrangements. Next session in July. (8628)

534. CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Cafe Health, Ash Lane, Fort. Best place for decent class of people. Tasty food for Vegetarians and non-vegetarians. (8688)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Original Certificates in respect of shares Nos. 31953 & 31954 of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Vasanji Mulji are reported to have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 2 months to the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate certificates of the same will be issued to the above named owner.

8682.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Savings Bank

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on Savings Bank Accounts will be reduced to 1 p.c. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1937. The rate of interest on Savings Bank Deposit Accounts will remain unchanged at 1 1|2 p.c. per annum.

J. D. MACGILVRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 7th July, 1937.
(5794)

NOTICE

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that MULJI JAMNADAS, who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. R. S. Khetan and Co., has retired from the said firm from the 29th day of June, 1937 and has no interest whatever in the said firm thereafter.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1937.
DAYALJI & DIPCHAND.
Attorneys for
Messrs. R. S. Khetan and Co.
(5795)

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced registered Medical graduates for the post of Honorary Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence at the Seth G. S. M. College. They should be on the prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's office either on personal application or by post and will be received upto the 31st July, 1937.

Details of duties to be performed and conditions of appointment can be had from the Dean's office.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
5784.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,000 Nos. half round country teakwood sleepers, 10' x 10" x 5" for immediate delivery on acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday the 20th July, 1937, together with earnest money of Rs. 225. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for Sleepers Country teak.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract specification etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. P. SALDANHA.
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11.
8th July, 1937.
5788.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VRAJLAL BECHARDAS, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, who was carrying on business at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in Ginger and black pepper, both ready as well as forward as also in coir, coir yarn and coir ropes, having suffered losses in the forward business in ginger and black pepper, had to close down the said businesses and that by a Composition Deed, dated the 23rd day of March, 1937, the said Vrajlal Bechardas assigned to Vallabhdas Vasanji, Vanmalidas Harjiwan, Darasha Pestonji Tata, Jhaverchand Padamsey and Padamsey Shivji, the Trustees appointed by the said Composition Deed, all his claims, benefits and outstandings in respect of both his said businesses and that the said Trustees have, in exercise of the power in that behalf reserved to them, appointed the undersigned the Managing Trustees.

This is therefore to give notice that all persons who claim to be creditors of the said Vrajlal Bechardas in respect of his said businesses who have joined in the said Composition or who may hereafter join in the same by putting their signatures on the said Composition Deed, should lodge their claims together with the necessary proof in support of such claims with the undersigned at their address at Care of Messrs. Mooljl Ratanshi & Co., Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay within 15 days from the date of publication of this Notice and that all claims which are not lodged within the time aforesaid, will not be considered by the Trustees and the same, if any, shall be treated as waived.

Bombay, dated this 7th day of July, 1937.
VANMALIDAS HARJIWAN,
JHAVERCHAND PADAMSEY.
Managing Trustees under a Deed of Composition dated 23-3-1937 by Vrajlal Bechardas.
5790.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS IN INDUSTRY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE CANDLE FACTORY IN WORKING ORDER WITH MACHINES AND OTHER STOCK.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Thursday the 8th day of July, 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Homjee Hall, Mazagaon, by order of the Owner, the Light House Candle Factory as a going concern, with all its machinery Stock, etc., including:—

3 Candle Moulding Machines, 10-32-30 size, Pencil Candle, in each moulds 232, German make.

1 Machine size 16-14-12 6/30 long Moulds, 144.

1 Machine size 10-8/6/30 Moulds 100.

1 Machine size 4-3/6/30 Moulds 100.

3 Machines size 10-12/6/30 and 10-12/8/30 24 moulds for carriages.

500, Night Light Block with steel plates spare parts, utensils, tanks, pipes, fitting, label, packing paper cases, etc. with Registered Trademarks "Light House," "Unity" and "Union Jack."

Terms:—25 per cent. Deposit.

P. S.—The Factory has been in existence for about 12 years and possess Certificates of merits from Public Bodies. It has a capacity of manufacturing 1,000 Cases per month.

GANDHI & CO.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for one medium tension switch Board so as to reach him on TUESDAY, on or before 4-0 p.m. on 31st August, 1937.

Copy of the specification can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 on any working day during office hours.

The Municipality reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

(Sd). J. S. MALIK,
I.S.E.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
5786.

THE EMPIRE

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Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers
70 minutes of pure delight!
A BRAND-NEW TREAT FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN and CHILD!
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"GENERAL SPANKY"
Starring:
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NEXT SATURDAY
A Spy Drama that is really thrilling
"DARK JOURNEY"
Starring:
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Plans open. 'Phone 20286

Coming Again to Delight You!
DEVIKA RANI

in
JEEVAN NAIYA
Revival At
OPERA HOUSE
From SATURDAY 10th July
Daily 3 shows: 5-15,8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. & Sun. at 2-30 p.m.

"Sawai Sood" a new drama by Mr. N. R. Abhyankar will soon be staged.

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
Gaekwar of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
SUNDAY, the 11th July
AT 3-30 p.m.
EKACH PYALA
Booking at the Theatre
Daily from 8 to 11 a.m.
and
5 to 8 p.m.
Plans open at the Theatre.

THE CIRCUS IS COMING

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE A ZEBRA TAP DANCING ON HIS FRONT FEET TO THE TUNE OF "Legs In The Air!"

"Nobody Responsible For Accident"

(Continued from page 12.)

with the business or profession of motoring, and their evidence could be taken as expert evidence. None of these witnesses was interested in either party.

There was also the evidence of Inspector Bird, according to whom the car skidded for 203 feet. In ordinary circumstances a car could be pulled up within that distance. The skid marks showed that the suspect applied brakes but the car was running so fast that he could not control it. Apparently, it got out of his control.

It was also established in the evidence that the car was being driven at a high speed.

From the statement of the suspect, it appeared that somehow or other he anticipated trouble ahead. He thought he would be caught between the kerb and the bus. He applied the brakes. He would leave it to the jury to decide whether this accident was not due to the rashness and negligence on the part of the suspect or otherwise.

The evidence was clear, cogent and convincing. There was no cause for the car to skid all of a sudden.

Skidding did occur in certain cases, but he would ask the Jury in the present case, if they were satisfied that the suspect was driving in a rash and negligent manner. They should return a verdict that the suspect committed a rash act, so as to cause the death of Eduardo da Silva

Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, on behalf of the suspect, addressing the jury said that this was a most unfortunate accident, the circumstances of which were equally peculiar.

The evidence could be divided as belonging to several groups, such as evidence regarding the speed of the car, the contact with the bus.

There were, it is said, four eye-witnesses in the case. But he would say that these four eye-witnesses saw only the latter half of what had happened. There was no direct evidence on the speed of the car. It was difficult to estimate the speed of the car.

Again there were several kind of skids, front wheel skids were always uncontrollable and the rear-wheel skids were almost always so. When such skids occurred only motorists with considerable luck could get out of them, and even then, to get out of a skid, they would require considerable road-space

This accident was not due to rashness or negligence on the part of the suspect. It was purely an accident beyond human control. He would, therefore, invite the Jury to return a verdict of accident.

Coroner's Summing Up

The Coroner in summing up to the jury, reminded them of the oath they had taken

"I wish to say something else", added the Coroner. "I ask you not to import into the case anything from the newspapers which you might have read.

"A complaint has been made to me that certain disreputable papers have published all sorts of things. I ask you to dismiss what you have read, concentrate your attention on the evidence and on that evidence come to your own conclusions."

The Coroner then dealt with the evidence before him. He wanted to point out to the jury that merely driving a car at a high speed was no offence unless the speed-limit was fixed by the authorities.

In Bombay there was, formerly a speed limit of 20 miles an hour, but that was abolished two or three years ago. He would modify his statement. If a car was driven at a high speed on roads where there was likely to be considerable traffic, or that it was likely that people would be emerging from side-lanes, then it would be certainly criminal to drive at such a speed.

Now this was a street, with regard to which it could not be said that there was no likelihood of people or pedestrians coming out from the side-lanes. They would have to consider whether it was right on the part of any one to drive at a high speed through such places., Further the bus had gone ahead, and the car came from behind and swung round, dashed on to the steps and fell on its side.

The fracture of the base of skull, which rarely occurred, would not occur unless the person sustaining the fracture was violently thrown out. If they were satisfied that the death was caused by a rash act on the part of the suspect or on account of his negligence, they should say so. If they felt that there was no negligence on the part of anybody and nobody was responsible they should say so.

He then invited the Jury to retire into his Chamber and deliberate and urged that a unanimous verdict would be most helpful

The Jury filed out into its Chamber and filed back in less than 10 minutes

The Coroner asked the foreman of the Jury: "Are you unanimous?"

"Yes"

Asked if they held any one responsible for the accident, the foreman replied, that nobody was responsible and that it was purely an accident.

The verdict as stated above was returned.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla led evidence on behalf of the police. Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, Barrister, with Mr. D. Billimoria, represented the suspect. Mr. B. J. Dhondy held watching brief for the B.E.S. and T. Company.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, who appeared for the Tramway Co., interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" stated that they had not made any reference or comment on the reports appearing in the newspapers about the accident.

In their hearing the defence counsel also had not made any comment in Court.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

Godhra Merchants To Send Deputation To Govt.

GODHRA, July 6.

A correspondent wires:—

The weights and measures meeting of merchants held on July 4 unanimously resolved to submit a petition to the Secretary to the Government, General Department, Bombay, requesting the reduction of stamping and verification fees to one anna for each weight and measure irrespective of the size and shape, also to send Mr. Manekial Dwarkadas and Mr. Hatimbhai Saherwala as the merchant's representatives to attend the Bombay Presidency United Conference to be held at Bombay, and also requesting the members of the Legislative Assembly elected from this district to take up the cause in the Council and help in revising the rules framed under the new Weights and Measures Act.—A. P.

FEDERAL COURT

Problem Of Accommodation Temporarily Solved

SIMLA, July 5.

It is understood that apart from oath taking by Judges, either before the Governor-General or other person appointed by him no elaborate ceremonial of a special kind will take place in connection with the inauguration of the Federal Court in October next. Enquiries show that the question of accommodation has been solved for the present by deciding to place the Chamber of Princes sector of the Council House at Delhi at the disposal of the Court, when the Chamber is not required by the Princes themselves. Provision of permanent accommodation will considered, when the need for it arises.

The meeting fixed for today between All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board did not take place owing to the illness of Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner, Railways. The meeting will be held later on a date to be agreed upon, probably some time in August or September. A.P.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
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Steamer	Arrive	Departure
India Maru	10th July	13th July
Borneo ..	12th	24th
Taijin ..	24th .	8th Aug.
Celebes .	9th Aug.	24th .
London ..	24th ..	7th Sept.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A scene which occurred in the compound of the Head Police Office at Carnac Road, had its sequel to-day at the Esplanade Police Court when Rustomji Masa filed a complaint against Kaikashroo Pestonji Lentin, the proprietor of the "Sportsman's Club," which was recently raided by the Police.

Sub-Inspector Shevde of the Prevention of Gambling Squad raided an alleged gambling den in the De Lisle Rd. Section last night and arrested five persons under the Gaming Act.

The names of the arrested persons are:—

Gopal Govind (found with cash) Ganpat Laxman (found with chits); Ramrao Adhin, Raghunath Rama and Mahadeo.

Alleged Defamation

A charge of defaming Mr. Alex Hague, Managing Director of Pathe, Ltd., was framed against Mr. Gopal Pillai. Editor of the "Exhibitor's Review", on Tuesday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

In this case the complainant stated that certain passages published in a contribution by "Cinemawalla" in the issue of the "Ehibitor's Review" were defamatory of him.

On Tuesday the complainant Mr. Hague and a typist Miss Smith were examined and the Magistrate framed a charge under Section 500 I.P.C.

Mr. Gopal Pillai pleaded not guilty to the charge. He stated in answer to questions put to him by the Magistrate that the publication in question was written in good faith and the statements complained of were not defamatory of Mr. Hague.

He further stated that Mr. I. David, the Printer and Publisher of the magazine was the person who controlled and directed the policy of the magazine.

The article in question was in accordance with that policy. He admitted authorship but urged that it was written by him in accordance with Mr. David's policy.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to July 12.

Alleged Bribery To Police

Sensational and grave allegations of money being paid to police officers were made in the course of the trial of a gaming case in the Court of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Saturday.

The defence counsel Mr. L. A. Salazar drew the attention, of the Court during the examination of Deputy Inspector D'sa, that in the book put in as an exhibit by the prosecution there appeared on a page items initialed by the panchas dealing with money paid to Police.

The Magistrate after perusing the document asked the Police Prosecutor whether he should send the book to the Commissioner of Police for inquiries.

The Police Prosecutor did not reply.

In this case Ardeshir Hormuzdar Irani was arrested and prosecuted by the DeLise Road Police on the charge of keeping a common gaming house.

Further hearing was adjourned to July 10.

Surprise Raids

Scared by the surprise visit of the Police a set of alleged card-gamblers were stated to have thrown a pack of cards into a gutter, at Bapu Khote Street, last night.

Sub-Inspector Chawan raided a room on the second floor of Lotawalla House, Bapu Khote Street, where card gaming was stated to be in full swing.

Two persons were put under arrest. Their names are: Kanyalal Radhelal and Puranlal Dhasi.

By midnight, the arrested persons were marched to the Maharbowrie Police Station.

Only an hour earlier, another "sutta" raid was carried out by Deputy Inspector Sawant of the Gamdevi police at Tardeo.

Two women were among the arrested persons in the raid. The raid was carried out in a room on the third floor of Irani's Building, Tardeo.

The names of the accused persons are:—

(1) Ramchandra Dhondu, (2) Atmaram Dhondu, (3) Parvatibai Dondu and (4) Sitabai Atmaram.

All the six arrested persons were placed before the Girgaum Police Court Magistrate, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail for a period of 14 days.

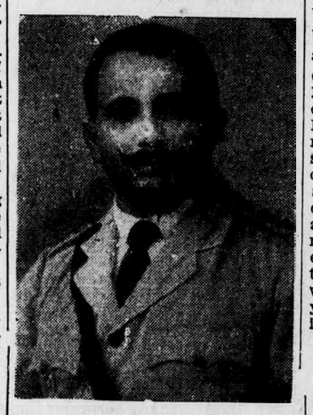
The first two accused Govind and Sadashiv were bailed out in a sum of Rs. 100 Cash Rs. 50 two others on Rs 10 and the last on Rs. 5 till the 16th July.

FIRST BENE ISRAEL MAJOR RETIRES

The Government of India Gazette announces the retirement of Capt. Jacob Ezekiel A.I.R.O. from the 1st of July and his promotion to Majority.

Major Ezekiel joined the Indian Medical Service during the Great War and served in South Persia, Messopotamia and in the Third Afghan War in 1919.

He was demobilised at his own



MAJOR J. EZEKIEL

request in 1920 and joined the A. I. R. O. He passed the examination for Majority in 1932 but as none above the rank of Captain was not allowed to be retained in the A. I. R. O. the conferment of the rank of Major was postponed till his retirement.

Major Ezekiel has the distinction of being the first Bene Israel to be raised to the rank of Majority.

RESTRICTION ON CIVIL LIBERTY

Jawaharlal On Bangalore Ban

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail)

"This order is certainly a restriction on Civil Liberty and as such to be protested against" thus observes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress in the course of a communication to the Secretary of the Mass Awakeners' Union, Bangalore referring to the recent order of the city Magistrate of Bangalore banning the holding of meetings or conducting of processions without licence in the city of Bangalore. The Congress President further observes:—"Scores of such orders are being issued and what is much worse, large numbers of our prominent workers are being arrested from day to day. You should communicate with the Civil Liberties Union and yourself protest against the order in the Press and otherwise".

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan President of the Mysore Legislative Council disallowed an adjournment motion given notice of by eleven members of the Council. The adjournment motion was re:-

"That the business of this House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the order of the City Magistrate of Bangalore informing the public of Bangalore that the conduct of processions and assemblies in the City be regulated by licences issued by him from June 19, 1937, (the date of the order) for a period of six months thereafter".

Gwalior Leaves For Bombay

GWALIOR, July 6.

Accompanied by his personal staff, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, left for Bombay to-day by Mail. A large number of people, among whom were his Ministers and other Government officials, were present at the station to bid farewell to him.—A.P.

"RAJASTHAN" PRESS LOSES SECURITY

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, July 6.

A notice has been served on the keeper of the Rajastan Printing and Litho Works Ltd., where two weekly papers "Nav-Rajastan" and "Matri-Bhumi" are printed, forfeiting the security of Rs. 5,000 under sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act 1931, for two articles appeared in the issue of "Matri-Bhumi" relating to (1) the expenditure authorised by His Excellency, the Governor for the province, and (2) to the Poona Maruti Temple affair and in the issue of the "Nava-Rajastan" dated the 22nd May relating the comment on the recent statement made by Lord Baden Powell in respect of Indians.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani is the Managing Director of the Press and the propritor of the paper. Only in November last a security of Rs. 1,000 was forfeited from this press when Rs. 5,000 was deposited as a fresh security.

Baroda Royal Family In Deep Mourning

BARODA, July 5.

The sad news conveying the sudden death of H. H. the Raja Sahib of Sawantwadi at Poona became known to the public this morning.

The Royal Family of Baroda is in deep mourning as Shrimant Laxmidevi, late Raja Saheb's wife, is the sister of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratap Singh and the grand daughter of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.—A. P.

Two persons were killed in an exchange of fire between Baluchi factions following a marriage dispute in a village in Larkana district. (Sind).

Simla:—Cases under Section 124-A against Bibi Amar Kaur and Panda Santram have not yet been withdrawn. The hearing has been adjourned to July 15 as the main witness, Haqdad Khan Ais has been unable to come from Phillaur.

The official journal yesterday published the Finance Minister's decree ending the suspension of the Commercial Exchanges prescribed on June 28 last.

ORIENTAL'S PROGRESS

1936 Shows Record Business: Dividend And Bonus For Share-Holders

"Although the bonus to policy-holders is less than that declared at the close of the preceding triennium, it must not be supposed that the reduction is due to diminished stability or faulty administration. It is solely due to the world-wide movement in the direction of lower interest rates and the results of the valuation justify the gratitude both of the shareholders and the policy-holders to the very able management, which so worthily upholds the traditions and furthers the prosperity of this great organisation." These remarks are contained in the twenty-first Triennial Valuation Report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd., made by Mr. Hugh. W. Brown, Edinburgh, Consulting Actuary to the Company.

This Valuation Report of the Consulting Actuary was received and adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policy holders of the Company, which was held on Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. Meyer Nissim in the Chair.

The Actuary in the course of his report says: "The Company which was established in 1874, and attained its Diamond Jubilee in the Triennium under review, is the oldest Indian proprietary office transacting life assurance business. It is much the largest and strongest of all the Indian life assurance companies."

HIGHEST ON RECORD.

The progress and prosperity which have been so abundantly evidenced in the operations of the Company are apparent in a still greater degree in the Triennium 1934-36. The increase in the year 1936 was the highest ever recorded. During the Triennium 1,47,532 policies were issued covering an assured sum of Rs. 26,78,62,406.

During the Triennium the Company made a profit of Rs. 1,87,07,892 out of this, Rs. 62,35,964, being a third of the gross profit, was set aside as a Reserve fund, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company. The policy holders get nine-tenths and the shareholders the other tenth of the remaining amount.

To the policyholders share in the net profits was added a sum of Rs. 61,24,521, from the Contingencies Reserve Fund, and a bonus of Rs. 22½ per 1,000 per annum on whole-life policies and Rs. 18 per 1,000 per annum on Endowment Assurance policies was declared.

The shareholder's part of the net profits was augmented by Rs. 1,02,807 taken from the Reserve Fund and was allocated to pay a cash bonus of Rs. 75 per share free of Income-tax and a dividend for the three years 1937-38, and 39 at Rs. 125 per share.

Ruth King For Bombay

KARACHI, July 7.

Mrs. Ruth King is sailing from Karachi tomorrow evening by the mail boat s. s. "Varela" to Bombay, from where she is proceeding to England.

Mrs. King is the widow of the late flying officer W. T. King, R. A. F., who died following the recent shooting affray in Karachi. —A. P.

Ceylon Trade Commissioner In Bombay

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Kantawala, the new Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, who is put up at present at the Taj Mahal Hotel for want of better accommodation. The Trade Commissioner informed the representative that he had not yet received his samples and exhibits and the only thing that he has brought with him was a 5 lb. parcel of disiccated cocoanuts of which he sang praises, as in his opinion it is ideally suited to the Indian market and especially to a Bombay household. This commodity on examination appears to be nothing else but scraped cocoanut from which only the water has been extracted by machinery. We have 'chewda', 'batatapouha', 'curries', 'coprapak' and 'panpatti', in which desiccated cocoanut, according to the Trade Commissioner, could be used.

BAND AT BUND GARDEN, POONA

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. W. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., P.S.C., and the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the band will play at the Bund Garden, Poona, on Friday, (9th instant), from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

Ten Solid Reasons Which Have Taken Sagar's "JAGIRDAR" Roaring into the 7th Week!

(1) MOTILAL—This gay and debonair young artiste gives a performance you will long remember.

(2) SURENDRA—The genial fellow with his divine voice creeps into your heart with his love lyrics.

(3) BIBBO—The love-lorn sweetheart plays on your heart-strings with her melodious voice and heart-rending action.

(4) MAYA—The new girl whom you will carry with you with an ache and affection, is a minor at sweet seventeen and to kidnap her would be offence.

(5) YAKUB—incorrigible yet irresistible—gives you shivers and makes you trem alf the time.

(6) THE STORY—A heart-rending tale of two hearts stabbed by love. A new twist on the eternal triangle. Result of imagination wedded to reality.

(7) THE DIRECTION—That man Mehboob who has somehow learnt the trick of giving successful pictures has done the trick again.

(8) THE MUSIC—Find us another crowd of so many popular tunes all together at one place. They excite and make you whistle.

(9) TECHNICAL QUALITIES—For sound and photography, few better pictures have been seen. If you miss some words, remember there is something missing inside the ear.

(10) THE BANNER—Produced by Sagar Movietone the people who provide entertainment for the elite. The men who monopolise the year 1937.

AND TO CAP IT ALL—A PRIZE SCHEME OF Rs. 750/-

Just Six Simple Questions Answered Your Own Way Will Get You The Money

"JAGIRDAR"

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'AMAS' SHOW TO-DAY at 2-30. Sat. and Sunday at 2-30

"JAGIRDAR" SONGS in wax are available on H. M. V. Records

Bombay Circuit Releases Thru: Supreme Film Distributors, Bombay 4.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

8-30 a. m. Hindustani Songs, Master Amritlal of Navsari. 8-40 Talk (Hindi) "The Ancients at Home" by Mohan V. Raj. The first of a series of talks dealing with the little known phases in the lives of great men. 8-55 Gujerati Songs, Master Amritlal of Navsari. 9-30 Close down.

12 Noon Recorded Indian music. 1 p.m. Available Market rates and announcements. Lunch Time music. 2 Close down.

6 p.m. The news in Marathi. 6-5 A Pianoforte recital by Kathleen Long, Concerto in E Flat, Mozart (Recorded—Decca). 6-30 To the Bhumijan. 7-30 "About the Home" A Real Cook's Tour "Danish Dishes" by Hilda Flanders. 7-45 The Viennese Orchestra from Mongini's Ltd. 8-30 Commercial News & the news in Hindi. 9 "I Spent the Day...." produced by G. Radcliff Genge. 9-15 The news. 9-30 Light classical music, Bai Gangubai of Hubli.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

7 a.m. AIR Orchestra Lalit. 7-10 Raja Ram Joshi "Jag uthe jan sab tum jago" Bilawal. "Gulnaron men Radha piyari" Thumri. "Ankhian lagi rehat nisdin" Asawari. 7-40 Frontier Dance Tunes on Sarinda. 7-50 B. S. Rawat Naat "Be murawwat se dil lagana kia; Azmae ko azmana kia." "Bachne ke tariqe yaad nahin bas dil ka khona ata hai, Mushkil men jaby nahin ban parti munh dhank ke rona ata hai" Arzu. 8-10 Lali Bai "Mohammad Mustafa ganj-i-saadat ke amin tum ho" Naat. "Hil gaya zindan bura ho nala-i-shabgir ka, Chaunk utha ghabra ke har halqa miri zanjir ka" Fani. Dadra. "Khalq kehti hai jise dil tire diwane ka, Ek gosha hai yeh duniya usi virane ka" Fani. 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English).

6-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra Hindol. 6-40 Raja Ram Joshi "Bansuri ki dhun lagi" Pilu Thumri. "Utho saiyyan jago" Dadra. "Bar bar samjhae rahi main" Bhopali. 7-5 Dance Tunes on Clarionet, Violin, Sitar and Sarangi. 7-15 Lali Bai. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani) "Domestic Satires" No. 2, The Neighbour, by D. S. Mathur. 7-45 "For Villagers Only" (Delhi Market rates and Time Signal at 8 p.m.) 8-30 AIR Orchestra "A Night of Sorrow" composed and conducted by "Musiqar." 8-40 Lali Bai "Aisi sanwari saloni" Thumri. "Hamare dard ki unko dawa nahin ati, Jafa to ati hai lekin wafa nahin ati" Dadra and Ghazal. 9-15 2nd News & Weather report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather report (English). 9-45 Talk (English) "The Stage in India" No. 1, Ancient and Mediaeval, by Rafi Peer. 10 John Fould's Instrumental Combination, assisted by Mildred Mascarenhas, Soprano.

B. P. OLYMPIC ASSN.

Office-Bearers Re-Elected

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee held last evening the following office-bearers were re-elected to their respective positions:—

Vice-Presidents: Lt. Col. S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S., and Mr. A.C. Hinriens.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. B. Sethna.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. K. Mukerji.

And the following gentlemen were co-opted as additional members of the Executive Committee: Messrs D. B. Taraporewalla, F. Hilton and W. W. Godwin.

A drug having a well-merited reputation in Europe gives no satisfactory result in India.

Have you enquired the reason WHY?

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Oxford Beat Cambridge At Lord's

7 Wkts. Victory In Inter-Varsity Cricket Contest

LONDON, July 7.

In Inter-'Varsity cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge which commenced at Lord's on Monday, Oxford won by seven wickets.

Cambrid 253 and 173 (Macindoe 4 for 42).

Oxford 267 and 160 for 3 wickets (Barton not out 74 and Kimpton not out 52).

CAMBRIDGE ALL OUT FOR 173

At Lord's the weather was dull and cloudy, when Cambridge resumed their second innings on a good wicket before a small crowd. Cambridge were all out soon for the addition of 6 runs to their overnight's score, Rought Rought being held by Matthews off Darwall Smith for 16. Fraser carried his bat for one.

Oxford Win Match

Oxford opened their second innings with Barton and Dixon, but the latter was caught by Gibb off Rought Rought for 3 (12—1—3). Mitchell Innes who joined Barton carried the score to 73 when Mitchell Innes was caught and bowled by Fraser for 29 (73—2—29).

Third wicket fell almost immediately afterwards, Grover being held by Gibb off Hunt for 1 (74—3—1).

Barton and Kimpton were batting with 51 and 7 respectively at lunch when the score was 92 for 3 wickets.

The Barton-Kimpton partnership remained unbroken, Oxford winning the match by seven wickets. The pair took 43 minutes to add 86 runs, both remaining not out with 74 and 52 respectively to their credit.

Barton's 74 included eleven hits to the boundary, while Kimpton hit six fours. Kimpton completed his individual 50 with the winning hit. Oxford's second innings lasted 130 minutes.

Cambridge 2nd Innings

Gibb (run out)	87
Payton, c Ballance, b Darwall Smith	3
Tindall, b Macindoe	8
Yardley, l.b.w., b Mitchell-Innes	6
Pawle, l.b.w., b Macindoe	0
Cameron, c Mitchell Innes, b Macindoe	22
Studd, c Mitchell Innes, b Ballance	12
Hunt c Barton b Macindoe	2
Khanna b Ballance	1
Rought Rought, c Matthews, b Darwall Smith	16
Fraser (not out)	1
Extras	15
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Darwall Smith 2 for 28; Macindoe 4 for 42; Mitchell Innes 1 for 15; Kimpton 0 for 9; Singleton 0 for 7; Ballance 2 for 43 and Scott 0 for 14.

Scores:—

OXFORD: SECOND INNINGS.

Dixon, c Gibb, b Rought Rought	3
Mitchell Innes, c & b Fraser	29
Grover, c Gibb, b Hunt	1
Barton (not out)	74
Kimpton (not out)	52
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wkts. at close)	160

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Rought Rought 1 for 19; Khanna 0 for 1; Yardley 0 for 21; Hunt 1 for 45; Cameron 0 for 38 and Fraser 1 for 35.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTLAND BEAT ENGLAND

Annual Rugby Football Match At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The annual Rugby Football match between Scotland and England, which was played at the Cooperage this evening, resulted in a victory for the former by 9 points (three tries) to nil.

The play was fairly even at the start but later Scotland gained the upper hand and in the 20th minute Wilson scored the first try for Scotland. This made England work hard and they invaded their opponents' territory immediately afterwards, but failed to score.

There was a very smart shower after this, perhaps the strongest since the monsoon have started in Bombay and the Cooperage was turned into a pool of water. The players did not seem to care about it at all as they carried on with evermore vigour.

Scotland again made a bold bid; Scott got away with the ball and passed on to Abraham, who scored the second try shortly before the interval, when Scotland led by 6 points (2 tries).

Following this the play was again even for most of the time, till a little before the end, Ring completed Scotland's total, scoring the third try after a solo effort.

The final whistle found Scotland winners by 9 points (3 tries).

THE RESULT

SCOTLAND	9 points (3 tries)
ENGLAND	Nil

THE TEAMS

SCOTLAND:—L.|Bdr. Smart (R. A.); W. Abraham (Old Boys), E. J. Gough (Gymkhana) A. F. Scott (Gymkhana), C. Ring (Old Boys); K. S. H. Wilson (Gymkhana), J. E. Hutton (Gymkhana); Gnr. Walker (R. A.), D. Murray (Gymkhana), W. Richardson (Gymkhana), J. R. Younger (Gymkhana), R. A. Low (Gymkhana), Gnr. Burns (R. A.), R. H. Gowan (Gymkhana) and L.|Bdr. Sutton (R. A.)

ENGLAND:—A. Georgiadi (Gymkhana); J. P. D. Rowley (Gymkhana), R. A. Merchant (Gymkhana), Lt. G. M. Addison (R. A.), and R. Brown (Old Boys); J. G. Knott (Gymkhana) and W. W. Russel (Gymkhana); E. Spilling (Old Boys), Bdsmn. Chadwick (Cheshires), W. E. Boize (Gymkhana), M. J. Dickins (Gymkhana), Pte. Powell (Cheshires), R. K. Williams (Gymkhana), P. Y. Scarlett (Gymkhana) and C. H. S. Durand (Gymkhana).

REFEREE:—Mr. A. Trevor Robinson.

OPENING OF POONA RACING SEASON

Fixtures For 12 Meetings: First Day Saturday, July 31

The Stewards of the Royal Western India Turf Club have arranged a programme of twelve meetings for the 1937 Poona Racing Season, which begins on the last day of the present month.

With the exception of one meeting on Monday, September 6, all other meetings will be held on Saturdays to enable race-goers to take advantage of the half-day week-end holidays.

SUMMER MEETINGS

There will be four Summer Meetings commencing on July 31:—

1st Day, Saturday, July 31, 1937.
2nd Day, Saturday, August 7, 1937.
3rd Day, Saturday, August 14, 1937.
4th Day, Saturday, August 21, 1937.

BIG MEETINGS

Four Saturdays and one Bank holiday are allotted for the five Big Meetings to be run as under:

1st Day, Saturday, August, 28, 1937.
2nd Day, Saturday, September 4, 1937.
3rd Day, Monday, September 6, 1937.
4th Day, Saturday, September 11, 1937.
5th Day, Saturday, September 18, 1937.

AUTUMN MEETINGS

The last three meetings of the Poona Season will be run as follows:—

1st Day, Saturday, September 25, 1937.
2nd Day, Saturday, October 2, 1937.
3rd Day, Saturday, October 9, 1937.

CONGRESSMAN PUT UP FOR SEDITION

Bail And Transfer Applications In Bangalore Case

BANGALORE, July 7.

Mr. Hoskote Mahadeva Sastry, a leading Congress worker, who has been charged under sec. 124 (sedition) was produced to-day before the District Magistrate.

Counsel for the accused represented that the accused was more than sixty years old and as he has been suffering from dysentry he could be bailed out. An application for the transfer of the case from the file of the District Magistrate was also put in.

The case stands adjourned to July 20.—A. P.

Gross Earnings Of State-Owned Railways

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA: July 7.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period of ten days ending June 20 amount to 251 lakhs or 17 lakhs more than the actuals of the corresponding period of last year. The total gross earnings from April 1 to June 20 amount to 22.01 crores or 135 lakhs more than the corresponding period of previous year.

YET ANOTHER FACILITY!

Instead of taking big amounts in Currency Notes while travelling you may now carry

CENTRAL'S RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

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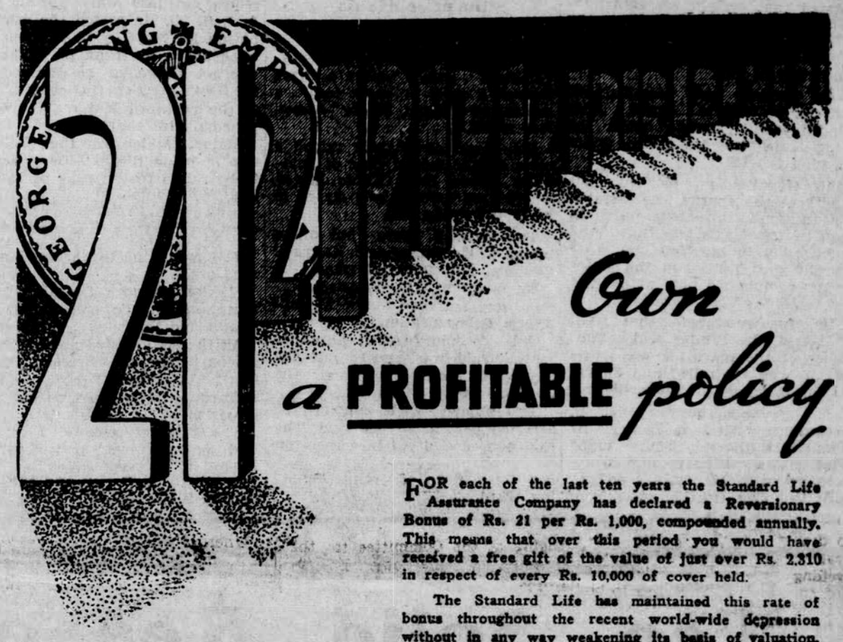

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The Standard Life has maintained this rate of bonus throughout the recent world-wide depression without in any way weakening its basis of valuation, which is the most stringent employed in the world.

A pamphlet explaining what assurance is and how you can select an assurance policy to meet your own requirements will gladly be sent to you if you will fill in and post the coupon printed below.

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Founded in Edinburgh 1825
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Assets are equal to more than 37 crores of rupees

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Send me, post-free, a copy of "What Assurance Do I Need?", which shows how I can select a policy to meet my individual needs.

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1. Well-known German Dr. Herbert Berger:—On the strength of the experience I have of eleven haemorrhoidal preparations, I wish to inform you that with HADENSA I have achieved the best and promptest results.

2. Dr. H. Rosenbush at Munich —With your HADENSA I have seen the best results against haemorrhoids. I really know no other remedy with such a relatively sure effect.

3. Dr. Rudolf Polland writes:—Your haemorrhoidal preparation, HADENSA, is the best ever offered for sale in this field. I was astonished to see its prompt and good effect.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 30, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 27, 1356
Parsi: Behman 6, 1306
Hightide:—; 12-12
Lowtide: 5-23; 18-25
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h 20m.
S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails of June 24 due at 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, July 10.

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Tuesday, July 13.

M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test) Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 3rd July 1937 was 365; of these 249 were males and 116 females."

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., will take a Study class in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Certain Paragraphs for study on Zoroastrian ceremonies."

CHESS TOURNAMENT

The Bombay Central Chess Association will hold tournaments for chess players in classes A. B. and C. from the 24th July 1937. Intending competitors should see the Hony. Secretary between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. on week days, excluding Saturday, at the Club premises in the Union Bank Bldg., Apollo Street. The last date for sending in the entries is Tuesday the 20th July, 1937.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Night Key". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"General Spanky". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Aren't Men Beasts?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at usual time.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Arrow of Destiny" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pratibha". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Escadrille" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
WELLINGTON—"The Man in Possession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Daily at usual time.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

"Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Theory in the University Building and Rev. Fr. Duhr, in German, in St. Xavier's College, to-day (Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

C. J. S. C. TRUST DISPENSARY

In the month of June, 4974 patients were treated in the late Cumoo Jaffer Sulaiman Charitable Dispensaries at Kambekar Street, Bombay, No. 3. These consisted of 2,573 males 1769 women and 452 Children and 6 patients have taken advantage of the Maternity Hospital of the Trust.

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN G.I.P. RY. TRAINS

Amendment Of Ry. Act Urged

The 137th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on July 1, 1937, when the following among other items, were considered:—

The Municipal Corporation had also drawn attention to the increase in the number of beggars travelling in suburban trains and asked for stringent measures to be taken to eradicate this nuisance. It was agreed that this complaint was genuine.

The Committee decided that the Railways Act should be amended to give greater powers to the railway to deal with this nuisance. A special gang of ticket collectors is employed continuously to deal with beggars and hawkers and, while in the month of March 1927, 836 beggars were found travelling without tickets, during the 12 months ended 31st March 1937, 1,009 ticketless beggars were detected and prosecuted. This indicated a reduction of the nuisance.

It was stressed that the co-operation of the travelling public in making complaints of inconvenience caused by beggars and hawkers and in appearing afterwards in court to give evidence would probably do a great deal towards removing this nuisance.

The question of inconvenience caused to passengers by milkmen travelling in suburban trains received attention. The administration are making attempts to obtain the co-operation of milk associations.

EARLY MORNING TRAIN TO POONA

Suggestions had appeared in the Press that the Poona Express should leave earlier than its present timing of 8.1 a.m. in order to permit businessmen to have a longer time in Poona. A census of the opinion of passengers using the train had been taken. 3,500 passengers had been questioned; 2,831 were not concerned as to the time the train left Bombay; 239 preferred 8-15 a.m., 290 preferred 8 a.m., 137 preferred 7-45 a.m. and one passenger preferred 7-30 a.m.

It had to be remembered that connections had to be maintained at Dadar and Kalyan for mail trains and at Neral for the convenience of passengers for Matheran.

Examination to this question is continuing.

PANDHARPUR FAIR

It was reported to the Committee that an advertisement had been inserted in certain important newspapers inviting public opinion as to the most convenient times for special trains to run from Bombay for the Ashadi Fair at Pandharpur. So far the response from the public had been disappointing.

It was agreed that various associations should be approached and that other enquiries should be made to ascertain whether there was a real demand for these special trains.

The usual statements shewing the financial results of the undertaking were placed before the members.—A.P.

HELPLESS BEGGARS RELIEF COMMITTEE

High Court Athorises Transfer Of Funds

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court on Wednesday passed an order authorising the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee to transfer the securities, funds and other properties belonging to the Committee to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

The Treasurer was directed to hold the funds and other properties on behalf of the King George V Memorial Fund, subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of a certain scheme which was to be settled and sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

The order was made in the suit filed by Khusru S. Sethna against the Advocate-General on behalf of himself and other members of the Bombay Beggars' Relief Committee.

KING GEORGE FUNDS

The Committee was brought into existence in 1920 to ameliorate the lot of the beggars in the city by means of rescue work fer them. The plaintiff was one of the members of the Committee.

"The King George V Memorial Fund" was started in Bombay in 1936 in commemoration of the demise of His late Majesty King George V. The fund amounted to Rs. 3,50,029 and out of it a certain amount was to be applied towards the starting of an Infirmary for which a substantial sum had already been donated from "The King George V Silver Jubilee Fund".

His lordship made the order mentioned above under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890.

New Maternity Home At Bandra

(From A Correspondent.)

Sunday last witnessed the opening of a Catholic Maternity Hospital in Bandra on the Hill Road, opposite St Andrew's Church, There were no less than ten doctors of Bombay present, among them being Dr. Moses Mayor of Bombay, Col. W. Spackman, Drs. J. S. Mehta, R. S. Tirodkar, G. Coelho, A. C. Rebello, D. K. Nulkar and also the prominent men of Bandra as Sir Dominic Ferreira, Mr. Bulsara.

The Hospital is run by Dr. Mrs. F. Saldanha-Fernandes, L. M. and S., who is attached to the Motlibai Hospital in the Ante-Natal Department for the last 12 years, and who counts upon 25 years of practice and of previous experience in running a Maternity Home. She has a dispensary at Bhendi Bazar.

IMPERSONATING A VOTER

High Court Quashes Acquittal Order And Passes Sentence Of Jail

Mr. Justice Macklin and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court reversed the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitting one Pascol Aitwar on the charge of personating a voter, under Section 171(F) of the Penal Code.

The offence was committed during the Bombay Legislative elections held in February last. It appears that after giving a vote in his own name at Sir C. J. Hall, the accused asked for a voting paper in the name of Koli Gulam Shinwar and signed it in that name. His defence was that he was told by several people that anybody could vote in anybody else's name.

TECHNICAL GROUND.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted the accused on the technical ground that no complaint had been made by Government or any officer as required under Sec. 196 of the Cri. Pro. Code.

At the hearing of the Government's appeal, it was pointed out by Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant-Government Pleader, that the Magistrate had passed the order of acquittal under a misapprehension, since it had not been noticed that Sec. 196 had been amended in 1935 by the Legislature of Bombay so as to exclude from its operation Sec. 171-F of the Indian Penal Code which relates to the offence in question.

SENTENCE OF JAIL.

Their Lordships observed that the offence had been clearly established and no useful purpose would be served in such cases by fining the accused, who would certainly get somebody else to pay his fine for him.

Their Lordships, therefore, sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Wardha Municipality Condemns Chief Scout's Remarks

Mr. G. S. Kakde, Pleader moved the following resolution in the Special Meeting of Wardha Municipal Committee:—

"Whereas Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of the British Empire has in the course of his interview on return from this country, made a statement that India lacks character and whereas this statement of a sweeping character casts a slur on the nation of India and whereas this Municipal Committee representing the citizens of this town forms an integral part of the Indian Nation, this Municipal Committee places on record its emphatic condemnation of the remarks of the said Lord Baden-Powell.

"It is further resolved that if the noble lord does not unreservedly withdraw the aforesaid remarks within two months from the date of this resolution, it requests all Indian brethren to sever all connection with Scout Movement by themselves tendering their resignation and by withdrawing their wards from the movement.

"This Municipal Committee further resolves to stop subsidising such institutions as do not sever their connection with Scout Movement by withdrawing their students in their respective institutions."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Results Of Ll. M., M.D., B.Hy., D.O. And M. Com. Exams.

The Registrar of the Bombay Uuniversity has announced on Wednesday the results of the LL.M. M.D. M.S., B.Hy. D.O and M Com Examinations held in June, 1937.

Out of the total of nine candidates who appeared for the LL.M. Examination, the following four have been declared successful: 3 P. S. Chiney (Hindu Law) 6 N. A. Sapre (Hindu Law); 7 S. G. Phadke (Property); and 8 B. B. Desai (Contracts).

Four out of the 17 candidates passed the M.D. Examination: 4 P. Raghavan (Med.); 6 N. S. Variava (Med.); 16 B. N. Purandare; and 17 Stanislaus Patrao (both Midwifery).

None of the seven candidates who appeared for the M.S Examination has passed.

In B.Hy. Examination three appeared, out of whom one, namely, No. 1 S. M. Dave has been successful in Part II only.

Out of the two candidates, No. 2 P. V. Pendse (Gor.) has passed the D.O. Examination.

Three out of the four candidates who appeared for the M. Com Examination have come out successful: 1 J. C. Bahl; 2 M. M. Jain; and 4 S. J. Utamsing.

Mr. N. N. Mehta, B. Sc., B.T., is sailing for England to-day, for further studies in education. A farewell party of his friends and wellwishers was organised in the Vanita Vishram Hall on Tuesday evening, Prof. C. N. Vakil presiding.

READERS RUN FOR LIFE

Crash At Petit Library Causes Momentary Panic

There was a huge crash heard at about 3-30 p.m. in the Petit Library on Wednesday and the subscribers who were busy reading at the time ran helter skelter to save their lives as they thought it was a crash caused by earthquake or by the fall of the lightning.

At the time this incident occurred it was raining heavily and suddenly a noise was heard for a few seconds as if several motor lorries were going over a bridge. Then there was a terrific crash, which threw the people working in the adjoining building as well as those in the Library in a panic.

It appears owing to heavy rain some tiles from the roof of the Petit Library slipped and fell making this terrible noise. It seems the roof is now nearly 40 years old and is in need of urgent repairs.

"WE ARE GROPING IN THE DARK"

Rangoon Editor Says Science Is Not Enough

"It is only through mystic communion that we can enter into the spirit of truth," said Mr. W. J. Grant, editor of the "Rangoon Times" at a meeting held in the Bahai's Hall on Tuesday.

With all our science and scientific application, he remarked, we are still proping in the dark so far as reality is concerned. Modern science, according to him, has told us nothing but that appearances are appearances.

Thought carried human mind, he said only a certain distance in its journey towards truth.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

Two Lakes Overflow

The Tulsi and Powai Lakes are overflowing from the 27th June, while the Tansa Lake had 20,413 million gallons of water during the week ending 3rd July. The full capacity of the Tansa Lake is 35,604 million gallons and if it rains well, as it has done in the past few days, it is hoped it will be full by the end of this month. The Vehar Lake whose capacity is 9,120 million gallons, is not half full yet.

T. U. C. ANNIVERSARY POSTPONED TO AUGUST

BOMBAY, July 7.

Shrimati Maniben Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, writes to the "United Press":—

"It was decided at the last meeting of the Executive of the Trade Union Congress to hold the annual session in the month of August at Delhi. Several letters from prominent Trade Unionists from Delhi have been received, requesting me to postpone the session of the T. U. C. from August to October.

"The month of August is most inconvenient for the workers, and it is believed that the heavy rains will be a great obstruction to the success of the session.

"Taking into consideration the difficulties of the local organisers, I have postponed the session from August to October next".—United Press.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN)

With the building boom the suburbs are at present experiencing, very few wide open spaces remain.

Taking into consideration the rapid increase in population and the number of educational institutions newly opened, an urgent duty now falls upon the municipality to provide more parks or playing grounds.

Bandra has only one park,—the D'Monte Park, adjoining the Bandra Gymkhana, at Perry Road. There was a rumour to the effect that two more parks were to be built. One at Lands End, Bandra Point, and the other in St. Sebastian's Colony, but though months have now passed, nothing has been done.

Khar has a children's park and play ground, but this is situated between a circle of roads with traffic continually moving down the highway.

Santa Cruz has no park or playground though near the wireless station at Juhu, there is a playground.

The suburbs, with the crazy chaos of buildings are overcrowding some of the finest sites. Buildings are being constructed haphazard, with little or no consideration for such details as space, air, light and ventilation, though one must say some of the newly built colonies are well planned, but they lack the uniformity you see further north.

As the population is increasing the need for such amenities as parks and playgrounds will be acutely felt.

Now that very little space remains vacant, the suburban authorities may make provisions for such amenities by acquiring sufficient land and keeping it until such time when their financier could permit converting them into parks and playgrounds. Among all other progressive plans such as roads, drainages, they are now engaged with, this should be a very important one.

EAST INDIANS LOYALTY TO LEADERS

As a mark of loyalty to some of its leaders the Bombay East Indian Association is to move the following resolutions at the next meeting of the Managing Committee.

That the Association present addresses of congratulation to Dr. P. A. Dias, who recently completed his Silver Jubilee as a Municipal Councillor and for being elected President of the Bandra Municipality for the third year in succession.

That similar addresses be presented to Mr. Caesar DeMello, Mr. J. I. Creado and Mr. J. B. C. Noronha.

That a Sub-Committee be appointed by the meeting to fix a convenient date in October for presentation and to collect subscription for the purpose.

That deputations be appointed to interview the Revered Administrator of the Archdiocese of Bombay to discuss the question of immediately raising the status of the Blase's School, Andheri, to that of a High School as early as possible and also to urge upon him the need for the establishment of a convent in Bassein.

Police Sergeant Reinstated

Sergeant C. Hunt, who by order of the Commissioner of Police was dismissed from the City Police Force on June 11th has now been reinstated on appeal.

The Board of Appeal appointed by the Commissioner of Police, consisting of two Deputy Commissioners have commuted the punishment of dismissal to one of reduction in pay and seniority.

The Sergeant is reduced in pay to Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) for twelve months with effect from 1st July 1937, the period of reduction (1) to be exclusive of any leave enjoyed before its expiry, (2) not to effect future increments and (3) on its completion, he is to be placed on the gradation list next below Sgt. A.M. Woods. This loss of seniority will be permanent.

Convicted For Ghee And Butter Adulteration

Mr. Hirji Versy, Vendor in the shop at No. 152, Pydhownie Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on July 1 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 31.3 per cent.

Mr. Narsi Vijpal, owner of the shop at Baboo building, Nowroji Hill Road No. 1, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on July 1, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 30 per cent.

Mr. Narsi Lalji joint owner of the shop at No. 317, Lady Jamshedji Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 150 on July 3, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 29.1 per cent.

ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Corporation Schools Committee's Decision

The Schools Committee of Bombay Corporation met on Wednesday with Mr. M. M. Killedar in the Chair.

When the resolution concerning the teaching of English in the Municipal primary schools came up for discussion.

Mr. M. V. Dhonde moved an amendment to the effect that "English should not be taught in lower primary schools, but it should be taught as a compulsory subject in the Central Schools, so that during the course of four years all Central School pupils might be equipped with a knowledge of English equivalent to that of Standard III of the Anglo-Vernacular schools."

After heated discussions the amendment was thrown out by 7 votes to 6 and the original resolution was declared carried which runs as follows:

"The Schools Committee will for the present maintain 'status quo' for lack of funds but as and when funds permit, they intend to introduce the teaching of English uniformly on all the six sides of the Municipal schools."

It is understood that in view of the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 5,000, the "Matribhum," the only Marathi Congress weekly paper of the Central Provinces, will cease publication from to-day. It will be recalled that a security of Rs. 1,000 was forfeited only six months ago for an alleged objectionable article in the paper.

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"AREN'T MEN BEASTS"
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ROBERTSON HARE, ALFRED DRAYTON, and others

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1937

CONGRESS AND OFFICE

At long last the controversy about acceptance of office by Congressmen has been finally settled by the Working Committee. After three days' deliberations over the question that Committee has decided in favour of acceptance in those six provinces where the Congress has a majority. Nor are any conditions attached to acceptance, though it is tacitly understood that the assurances given by Lord Zetland and the Viceroy will be duly honoured by the Governors. The Committee says that these assurances fall short of the Congress demand formulated by the A.I.C.C. in March last. The A.I.C.C. resolution was unequivocal. It demanded an assurance that "the Governor would not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers in regard to their constitutional activities." And it permitted acceptance only if the demand were conceded. Now the Working Committee says that though Government's declarations "exhibit a desire to make an approach to the Congress demand, they fall short of the assurances demanded in terms of the A.I.C.C. resolution as interpreted by the Working Committee resolution of the 28th April." How then can the Working Committee permit unconditional acceptance of office when the conditions demanded by the A.I.C.C. are admitted to have been not satisfied? The Working Committee anticipates this natural question and gives a frank explanation which deserves to be carefully considered, particularly because it applies both to the merits of unconditional acceptance and its constitutionality.

Preparation For Extra-Legislative Work

With regard to the merits of acceptance, the Working Committee says that, though the Governors themselves have not given the assurance demanded from them, "the situation created as a result of the circumstances and events that have since occurred warrants the belief that it will not be easy for the Governors to use their special powers." The Committee also pleads that it has to take into consideration "the views of the Congress members of the legislatures and of Congressmen generally" and these views are in favour of acceptance. On these grounds the Committee waives the demand made by the A.I.C.C. and permits acceptance of office unconditionally. So far as the merits of office acceptance are concerned, it is one of those questions, so numerous in politics, on which much can be said on both sides. As we have often said before, this is a question of detail, however important, and much depends upon the spirit in which office is utilised. We trust the Working Committee's belief that, owing to the situation created by recent circumstances, "it will not be easy for the Governors to use their special powers," will be justified by events. Vague promises have been made by Lord Zetland and the Viceroy. India has had experience of more solemn and unequivocal promises being most light-heartedly explained away. The Working Committee, we have no doubt, has no illusions that the recent promises will not share the same fate. We only pin our faith, as evidently does the Working Committee, to the conviction that, when it comes to that, not a single Congress Minister will remain in office a day longer. It is not easy to be dogmatic about office acceptance, but we hope Congressmen will be the more fitted for extra-legislative work, for a spell of office.

Delay Impolitic

As for the constitutional aspect of the Working Committee's decision, the resolution says that the Working Committee is "confident that it has the support and backing of the A.I.C.C. in this decision," that the decision "is in furtherance of the general policy laid down by the Congress and the A.I.C.C." and that "delay in taking a decision at this stage would be injurious to the country's interests and would create confusion in the public mind at a time when prompt and decisive action is necessary." The procedure adopted by the Working Committee may seem to be irregular but the irregularity is only technical. For there is not the slightest doubt that a majority of the A.I.C.C., in fact a majority of Congressmen, are in favour of office acceptance and the Working Committee is right in holding that the decision it has taken is in furtherance of the general policy laid down by the Congress and A.I.C.C. While the decision will be formally ratified in due course by the A.I.C.C., it would be impolitic to delay its execution.

More About Mr. Jinnah

The exposures of Mr. Jinnah's methods made by Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad are staggering in their revelations. His miserable apologia does not answer the Congress leaders' case. It only confirms doubts about the Muslim League leader's "bona fides." But let us first take his significant omissions. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said something about a statistical comparison, as regards Muslim membership, between the Congress and the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah is conveniently silent. What is even more noteworthy is Mr. Jinnah's silence in respect of that famous "appeal" to Muslim voters of Bundelkhand. Mr. Jinnah says nothing—and that is the vital question—about the text of his appeal. He does not answer the question whether or no he agrees with the text. When a reporter of the "Daily Khilafat" approached Mr. Jinnah, he duly denied authorship but *he was very particular to make it clear that he was expressing no opinion on the contents of the appeal.* Why is Mr. Jinnah studiedly silent? Is it because, according to him, everything being fair in electioneering a little judicious non-committal silence would be highly clever tactics, however questionable its morality? Otherwise how is one to interpret this obvious lack of moral courage in a gentleman who, bursting with virtuous indignation, presumes to lecture others on what is worthy or "not worthy" of them?

As regards Mr. Jinnah's forensic (?) play on Acharya Kripalani's reference to "Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points," the fact is that it is easy to make mistakes about them: indeed, it is very difficult not to make mistakes about them. This will not sound as a mere paradox to any one who knows something of the history and vicissitudes of "Mr. Jinnah's" Fourteen Points—by the way, does the Muslim League leader remember at all where he found "Mr. Jinnah's" Fourteen Points and what exactly they were? The Fourteen Points, in point of historical fact, have been changing both in basic quality and quantity. No one can say what exactly they are except as an intangible symbol of Mr. Jinnah's impulses as the leader of the whole Muslim community of India. Yes, Acharya Kripalani was wrong. For, whatever the "Fourteen Points", as representing Mr. Jinnah's Muslim demands, may have been, they have had three other specific additions made to them during recent months. These additions constitute, in effect, demands upon the Congress (1) to accept a co-equal, co-sovereign separate identity for Muslims, as such, in the future India, (2) to surrender its creed of complete independence and (3) to forswear its faith in the principle of direct action. With the "Fourteen Points," so elusive in their nature and quantum, Mr. Jinnah's references to Acharya Kripalani are mere petty and unworthy quibbling.

But Mr. Jinnah's omissions and commissions, to which we have referred above, are as nothing compared to the supremely wonderful effort at whitewashing his culpable un-nationalism—this is not vilification, this is fact—at Delhi in 1935 in refusing to accept Rajen Babu's sporting offer. We invite Mr. Jinnah to read again that flimsy explanation of his attitude. He has arrogated to himself a privilege which is, to say the least, nonsense. One simple question will be enough to dispose of his astonishing explanation. Suppose Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, had rejected the agreed formula on the ground that, in his opinion, Mr. Jinnah could not secure the consent of the bulk of his colleagues—when he says that there are or have been only a few reactionaries, he is simply stating what is not true—to the formula, to say nothing of the Aga Khan and the leaders of the Muslim Conference. What would Mr. Jinnah have said? We leave the answer to the public and, if we may do so, to Mr. Jinnah's own conscience too.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

Sunday, June 27 was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the day on which King Edward VII was crowned. June 24, was the thirty-fifth anniversary of one of the most curious incidents in the history of Buckingham Palace

Of all the nations who wished to honour Edward VII, France came first, and to show her gratitude to a creator of the 'Entente Cordiale' she sent a mission headed by her greatest man. This was Admiral Gervais, whose prestige and popularity then stood as high in England as in France.

The mission arrived in London on the evening of June 23 and the next day the admiral and his suite set out to pay their official visit to Buckingham Palace, where they were to be received in a special audience by the King. They reached the Palace at the appointed hour, waited at the door, and, finding no one to receive them, walked in. For a quarter of an hour they searched the offices of the ground floor The Palace seemed deserted. There was not even a footman to answer a bell.

Finally, as they were about to make an assault on the next floor, an equerry came rushing up out of breath and with many apologies explained that the King had just been operated on for appendicitis. The decision had been so sudden that not even the members of the British Cabinet had yet been informed

This story was one of the secrets of M. Paul Cambon, the famous French ambassador in London, and was not revealed until after his death.

"The Mind In Chains"

"The Mind in Chains," is a book which contains a series of essays edited by Mr. Day Lewis designed to show that culture must languish until revived by a dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The working class," one of the essayists writes, "has now become the guardian of culture." If this is so, say critics, only one of the 12 joint authors could reasonably claim to be a guardian; of the other 11, 10 were at Oxford or Cambridge and the other studied music at the Royal Academy of Music.

A remarkable literary style has been developed for this kind of writing. It suggests something translated from English into German by someone who does not know German very well, and then translated back into English by someone who does not know English very well. An example is:

"When, and so far as, by degrees, primitive men learned in practice to discriminate two different and opposed categories in their surroundings, the way was opened for a development of the counter-concepts of Nature and Super-Nature. And as they reached this bifurcation of phenomena by means of production-practice it was inevitable that this practice itself . . . . ."

This is from the essay on "Communism, Religion and Morals," and not, as might appear, from a speech by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

18th Century Bible

For English people the fragmentary manuscript of the eighth-century Bible—11 leaves of Latin text—which the Friends of the National Libraries wish to secure as a national possession has a special interest.

It marks the establishment of the script which Englishmen still read. When later on in the same century, Charlemagne sought for the best scholar of the day he found him in Alcuin. That scholar was born at York soon after the writing of the Bible of which these fragments once forced a part. He took his script to the Emperor's Court with him and made it the standard writing of Europe. It is called Carolingian, but is really English. These leaves show it at its finest.

A Sinclair Lewis Story

There is a good story about Sin-

(Continued On Page 10 Col. 7.)

Indian Muslims' Duty

Translated By M. HARRIS, Editor, "Ajmal."

Abul Kalam Azad's Clarion Call

II.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the famous Congress leader and Muslim divine, is contributing to the "Medina" of Bijnor an important series of articles on the present situation in India and the position and duty of Indian Muslims. We have great pleasure in publishing to-day the translation of a part of the second series We have no doubt that these articles will be widely read with interest and profit.
—Editor "B. C."

The success of Congress candidates at the polls not only brought home to the Mussalmans the strength of the Congress, it also drew their attention to another reality also. That reality was there all the time before their eyes, but they refused to see it.

Glorious Success: Inglorious Defeat

They now discovered that by the side of that glorious success, achieved by the Congress, there was an inglorious defeat also, and the latter had come to their share. They left the field of Congress activities and struggle exclusively to the Hindus. The Congress insistently urged that the field was not only for the Hindus, but Mussalmans as insistently declared that it was not so, that it was confined to the Hindus. The result stares them in the face. On the one side there is a magnificent organisation, uniformity of action, a life of struggle, a passionate urge towards the achievement of an objective and uniformity of purpose; on the other side nothing; and if there is anything, it is stagnation or the chaos of personal ends and ambitions.

Gulguna-i-ariz hai na hai rang-i-hena tu,
Ai khun shuda dil tu to kisi kam na aya.

Inevitable Consequence

It is the inevitable consequence of the realisation of the present situation that Mussalmans should have begun to feel acutely their present stagnation. The question has again arisen for them whether or not to join the Congress. From various quarters is raised the cry "Why should the majority of Mussalmans keep away from the Congress? Why should not the Mussalmans join the Congress in large numbers?"

...ty, Not Expediency

There will hardly be any one in India who can be more desirous than I am that Mussalmans should join the Congress, and join it in the largest numbers. I invited them to do so in 1912, when they wanted to run away even from the shadow of political activity. To-day that full twenty-five years have passed I am exactly at the same place where I was in the year 1912. But to all those who have been impressed by recent political events in the country, I would suggest not to look at the question in the light of any temporary events. I will invite them to consider the question in its real and permanent aspect. If the Mussalmans must join the Congress, they have to do so because it is the unequivocal, unconditional demand of duty and not because the Congress has scored a notable triumph in any particular election.

Basis For Decision

A strong structure of decision and action cannot be raised on foundations of mere happenings of the moment. Congress has been triumphant in the elections in six Provinces and in future it will achieve still greater triumphs. There is a continuously growing awakening in the country and the Congress is the standard-bearer of that awakening. But the decision that the Mussalmans have to take is too profound to be derived merely from the situation prevailing at present. Suppose there were no elections. In that case, was there nothing else that should have attracted the Mussalmans to the fulfilment of their duty? They joined the Congress in millions in 1921. No doubt, the motive force then was the Turkish question. But the Congress was entering the battle-field. It had not achieved any triumph. Since 1921 there have been many ups and downs. In spite of them there has been a section of the Mussalmans which has always been with the Congress and still is with the Congress. What particular event can be fixed as the unfailing reason for their joining the Congress?

Self Confidence And Courage

Whatever decision Mussalmans have to take and whenever they take it, it will only be in order to fulfil their obligations—a decision based on self-confidence and proclaiming self-respect and valour Why should they look this way and that inspired by fear? Why should they act as if in terror of some one else?

A decision devoid of self-confidence and of resolve to do one's duty is not a decision worth the name. It is something else. What the Mussalmans require is resolve, the resolve of an active, self-confident mind. They may take it to-day or some time later. But this resolve, this decision they have, perforce, got to take. They cannot live in the present-day India without it.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HUMBUG

Mr. Eden tried to make out in Parliament that the gap in the Spanish patrol area was advantageous to the Spanish Government. This is utter humbug. Thanks to the undemocratic, immoral and illegal embargo on arms, etc. The Spanish Government is receiving no assistance from any country except Russia and the Italo-German Navy is still loose in Spanish waters, all the more so since Italy and Germany have now repudiated even their theoretical obligations. And it is worse than humbug to suggest, as Mr. Eden does, that there was no reason to suppose that the Portuguese Frontiers would be abused. It is, therefore, obvious that Mr. Eden is deliberately deceiving himself by urging that the delay involved in waiting for "fair and just" (!!!) proposals from the Fascist Powers would prove useful. General Franco, however, is forcing the issue rather unexpectedly. He is putting a strikingly effective—because it is economic— pressure on France and Britain to recognise his belligerent rights. And we are not so sure that they would not surrender to him instead of giving the only honourable answer.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE

A move in the right direction has been made by the Madras Municipal Corporation in appointing a Committee to prepare a scheme for the acquisition and working of the local public utility services like the tramways, electric supply, buses, telephones, cinemas and theatres. A decade ago a proposal to municipalise public utility services would probably have been regarded as more or less revolutionary. But to-day we note that 35 members of the Madras Corporation voted for it and only four against, all the four being Europeans, probably representing the local vested interests. It is true that the Corporation's resolution only appoints a Committee but even that presupposes the acceptance of the general principle of municipalisation of public utility services. It is a sound principle, financially and otherwise, and we hope the Madras Corporation will soon make a good beginning in that direction.

RACIAL PREJUDICE

Colour prejudice is increasing apace in South Africa, as in other parts of the world ruled by the white races. The Cape province in South Africa for years past was comparatively free from the evil. Now it is reported that a resolution has been passed in a local Council urging legislation, empowering local bodies "to allocate separate residential quarters for coloured men and Europeans in order to terminate the ever-increasing crowding together of Europeans and non-Europeans in cities and towns." The principle of racial segregation, unjust in itself, is being carried too far and will doubtless widen the gulf between the coloured and the uncoloured members of the same State. To-day it may be possible for the white few to tyrannize over the coloured many. But that unnatural state of things cannot last very long.

AN UNREPORTED UTTERANCE

When the Forty-Hour Week was under discussion at the International Labour Office Conference, Mr. R. A. Butler supported the Indian Government and Employers' Delegates by suggesting that reduction of hours must of necessity reduce wages. Mr Armstrong, the representative of the New Zealand Government flatly contradicted Mr. R. A. Butler and, in proof, quoted the position in New Zealand where reduction of hours had raised wages as also the prosperity of the country. What is more, Mr. Armstrong went on to say:

"The Indian Government and the Employers' Delegates did not represent the 300 000,000 of the down-trodden masses of India. What they had been listening to was not the voice of India but the voice of profiteers from other countries who had invested capital in India—the voice of vested interests."

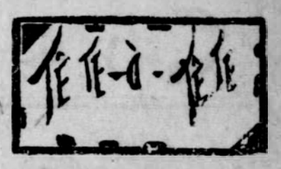
Mr. Armstrong's out-spoken assertion of the truth is something for which India will be deeply grateful to him. But it is significant that India was kept in entire ignorance of this speech and it was suppressed in all British papers too, with the exception of the "Manchester Guardian."

Insurance And The Agriculturists

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that a very large section of the agriculturists of India suffer in respect of their agricultural produce, agricultural cattle, fodder etc. on account of various calamities. Some of these may be mentioned here such as Fungus, insect-pests, draughts, excessive rain, frost, heat waves, hail-storms, conflagration, floods, earthquakes etc. Now we find that all professions have more or less to suffer from this calamity or that, but in the case of many of these the risk is insured against. In the case of agricultural produce etc., I find that there is a total absence of any insurance of risk at least in India. I am informed that in a number of other countries there are insurance facilities for such risks. Your readers can easily imagine how many millions are thus lost to the already over-distressed agriculturists. There are a number of nationally-minded insurance companies in India such as Tata New Insurance, the Laxmi Insurance, the Asiatic Insurance and a number of others who can raise the necessary capital and float companies with this view. Meanwhile I hope the question will be threshed out by the public.—Yours etc.,

A. DESHMUKH,
President, Wardha Dist. Shetkari Mandal.
Wardha.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"In order to obtain Arab support in the War the British Government promised the Sheriff of Mecca in 1915 that, in the event of an Allied victory, the greater part of the Arab provinces of the Turkish Empire would become independent. The Arabs understood that Palestine would be included in the sphere of independence.

"In order to obtain the support of World Jewry, the British Government issued the Balfour Declaration. The Jews understood that, if the experiment of establishing a Jewish National Home succeeded and a sufficient number of Jews went to Palestine the National Home might develop in course of time into a Jewish State."

—Extracts from the official summary of the report of the Palestine Royal Commission

* * *

The rumour—which is, in fact, without foundation—that an emergent meeting of the All-India Muslim League is shortly going to be held to consider the grave situation arising out of the recommendations of the Palestine Commission is a malicious misrepresentation and vilification of Mr. M. A Jinnah

* * *

To stop the gossiping now-a-days asked: Why Mr. Jinnah is silent about the text of the appeal alleged to have been issued by him; why, when, in an interview with a pro-League vernacular paper, he reiterated his repudiation of authorship he was careful to emphasise that he did so without "expressing any opinion as to the contents of the appeal?"

It is all malicious misrepresentation and most vilificatory. And the "historic answer" which the Junior Colleague confidently suggests is still worse.

* * *

"I am surprised to read the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru," says Mr. Jinnah.

He must be. It must have come as a blow as unexpected as it is staggering.

* * *

Mr. Jinnah alludes, with the heavy sarcasm so appropriately suited to his peculiar greatness, to "the usual platitude with regard to mass contact of which Pandit Jawaharlal thinks he has the sole monopoly."

Of course he hasn't. But it would be really intriguing to know where, when and from whom Mr. Jinnah and his League pinched—sorry, we mean, learnt, the phrase "mass contact."

By the way, we do note that Mr. Jinnah does regard "mass contact" as more or less a platitude

* * *

"After all", proclaims Mr. Jinnah solemnly, "a party has to be judged by its policy, programme and basic principles."

We do hope the so-called "Nationalist" members of the Muslim League who pretend to believe in Independence and Direct Action do not notice this. It will be, oh, so embarrassing to the poor chaps.

* * *

It is reported that during the month or so 3,500 Muslims have enrolled themselves as Congress members in Bihar.

This is nothing. The "machinery of the Muslim League" may have absolutely no information on the subject—as a matter of fact it isn't officially aware of the existence of Bihar even—but we assert without the slightest fear of contradiction that the membership of the Muslim League in Bihar is no less than 0053.

* * *

Talking of electioneering strategy and tactics in the Jhansi-Jalaun-Hamirpur bye-election a correspondent complains of posters having been published in Kolaba purporting to be a recommendation of the Muslim League candidate by Mufti Kifayatullah who flatly denies having done any thing of the kind.

We are not at all surprised. Not at all

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.
(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) Official circles in U. P emphatically deny the report about the Nawab of Chhatari's resignation—but it is not for the Press yet.

(2) The Justice Party are holding an emergent meeting to decide what to do with themselves

(3) Certain Anglo-Indian newspapers are making provision in their budgets for emergency expenses—e.g. securities, etc.

(4) Many prominent communal leaders in U. P. and Bombay are making a diligent study of Section 153.

Benn Welcomes Office Decision

Satyamurti Sees In It Fruition Of His Labours

LONDON: July 7.

The Congress Committee's decision is welcomed by all Parties in the House of Commons.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Wedgwood Benn opined that it would not only help the cause of Indian Self-government by the working of the powers granted by the Act, but it would reveal the need for enlargement of those powers.

Commoner Tom Williams said: "Splendid! May they make the maximum use of the machinery placed in their hands. Such weakness as may exist will be quickly revealed. Then, perhaps, a further progress will be possible."—Reuter.

GONGRES STANDS BY PLEDGE

(Continued from page 1)

terms of the A. I. C. C. resolution as interpreted by the Working Committee resolution of the 28th April

Nothing In Common

"Again the Working Committee is unable to subscribe to the doctrine of partnership propounded in some of the aforesaid declaration. The proper description of the existing relationship between the British Government and the people of India is that of the exploiter and the exploited and hence they have a different outlook upon almost everything of vital importance.

"The Committee feels, however, that the situation created as a result of the circumstances and events that have since occurred warrants the belief that it will not be easy for the Governors to use their Special Powers. The Committee, has moreover, considered the views of the Congress members of the Legislatures and of Congressmen generally.

Accept Offices

"The Committee has, therefore, come to the conclusion and resolved that Congressmen be permitted to accept office where they may be invited thereto, but it desires to make it clear that office is to be accepted and utilised for the purpose of working in accordance with the lines laid down in the Congress Election Manifesto and to further, in every possible way, the Congress policy of combating the new Act, on the one hand, and of prosecuting the constructive programme on the other.

Danger In Delay

"The Working Committee is confident that it has the support and backing of the A.I.C.C. in this decision and that this resolution is in furtherance of the general policy laid down by the Congress and the A. I. C. C. The Committee would have welcomed the opportunity of taking the direction of the A. I. C. C. in this matter, but it is of opinion that delay in taking a decision at this stage would be injurious to the country's interests and would create confusion in the public mind at a time when prompt and decisive action is necessary."—A.P.

TRIUMPH FOR MAHATMA

"MAHATMA GANDHI HAS AGAIN TRIUMPHED."

This is the comment heard in the Congress camp to-night over the Congress Working Committee's resolution on office acceptance. Complete satisfaction prevails among all concerned. The resolution which was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi first on Monday and later touched up on Tuesday was passed unanimously, and this has given considerable encouragement to the Mahatma and the supporters of office acceptance.

In the ordinary course, the resolution ought to have been passed yesterday, as there was already complete understanding between the Mahatma and the Congress President, Pandit Nehru, but a slight unforeseen delay was caused by the demand made by one or two members opposed to office acceptance to get the verdict of the All-India Congress Committee on the resolution, as they pointed out that the Working Committee was not competent to take a decision contrary to the Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. They also maintained it would be safer for them to go before the A.I.C.C. and get its verdict, as they had to alter the Delhi resolution in certain respects.

As against this view, it was pointed out that the All-India Congress Committee's view on office acceptance issue was well-known and, therefore, referring the question to the A.I.C.C. would only mean delay, but would not result in any substantial change in the decision.

SATYAMURTHI, HAPPY BEYOND WORDS

MADRAS: July 7.

Mr. Satyamurthi has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji: "Grateful thanks. 'Swaraj', fight now on all strategic fronts."

Mr. Satyamurthi in a statement to the "Associated Press" regarding the Working Committee's decision says:

"I am happy—happy beyond words. I have lived and worked for this for the last three years. The Congress parties in the six provinces have now a great opportunity of serving the nation by strengthening and unifying it. I trust the Governors will now keep their words and not interfere with the Congress Ministers, who are pledged to be absolutely fair in all their dealings with the minorities and others. They will always abide by the verdict of the electorate. The Governors must agree to do likewise."—A. P.

ACCEPTED AS A TRIAL

Leaders On Cabinet Decision

LAHORE: July 7.

Dr. Alam, M.L.A., a former member of the Congress Working Committee, said that personally he was against the policy of accepting office until the assurances demanded by the Congress were given by the Governors. The verdict of the Working Committee should now be accepted and worked out with loyalty and faithfulness. He doubted if the Congress Ministers would be allowed to run the Ministries without interference and be able to stay in office for long. He added that if interference with the Congress programme could not be avoided, then the only other remedy would be to give up office which was now being accepted as a trial.—'

"The whole of India would acclaim the decision as the wisest and the most practicable", said Lala Shamlal, M.L.A., in the course of an interview with the "Associated Press" welcoming the decision of the Congress Working Committee to accept office. He had no doubt the position of the Congress would be strengthened by accepting office. He hoped that the Governors would not interfere with the Congress Administration, but if they did, the Congress force would be irresistible.—A. P.

CALCUTTA WELCOMES LEAD

CALCUTTA: July 7.

Sir George Campbell, Leader of the European Group in the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) interviewed on the Congress decision to accept office considered the news as most welcome and satisfactory. "It goes to show leaders of Congress are not dictators and their statesmanship has guided them to accept public opinion in favour of the Congress accepting office.

Sir Nazimuddin, Minister for Law and Order welcomed the decision, which he felt, would lead to greater progress and development of India and go a long way to improve and ameliorate the condition of masses.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, Minister for Finance said the news was very welcome. Congress leaders had shown wise statesmanship as, indeed, they have done on many occasions in the past in the course of the long struggle for Swaraj.

"I have believed that by office acceptance and thus working the administrative machinery the Congress can further the policy of mass contact, which it recently adopted."—A .P.

ONLY LOGICAL COURSE

CALCUTTA: July 7.

Kiran Sankar Ray, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly said it seemed office acceptance was the only logical course in the provinces where the Congress was in a majority "but I have no doubt in my mind that Congress Ministers will have to send in their resignations within six months of their acceptance of office because fundamentally the Congress and Governors cannot agree." Stressing that it was difficult for him to express an opinion without the full text of the Wardha resolution, Mr. Ray said "As regards Bengal the position does not seem clear. The Congress Party in Bengal though the largest party in the Assembly, won't be able to command a majority, unless allowed to form coalition." Unless the Congress had a predominant voice in the coalition, Mr. Ray was of the opinion it won't be possible for the Congress to accept office in Bengal.

PREMIER KEEPS MUM

A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal declined to make any comment.—A. P.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS

MADRAS, July 7.

The "Madras Mail" in its editorial under the caption "Congress accepts office" says:

"It means an end to a long period of uncertainty of doubt and distrust. It implies readiness on the part of the biggest political party in India to take His Majesty, the Ministers, the Viceroy and the provincial Governors at their word.

There is much in it that we may find ourselves in conflict with, but we would far rather have such a party in office than see a constitutional plan, elaborated with so much care and with such thought for the peculiar conditions of India, refused a fair chance. We welcome the decision, because we feel sure that for South India it will mean a period of administrative progress, but mainly because we believe the Congress Party is pledged to do something to ameliorate the condition of masses and cannot do it without accepting office."—United Press.

OUR TRIAL HAS BEGUN!

LONDON, July 7.

Mr. G. D. Birla interviewed by "Reuter" on the Wardha decision said he was pleased that on the advice of Gandhiji the Congress was accepting office, thereby showing great statesmanship, which would have far-reaching effects. "From personal knowledge I can say that the British public opinion is sympathetic towards the Congress Administration and I have no doubt that public opinion here will not stand any interference by Governors in the constitutional activities of the Congress. Our own trial has now begun. I have no doubt the Congress will rise to the occasion and demonstrate to the world that not only in fighting, but also in administration the Congress knows how to play the game.—Reuter.

EXCELLENT DECISION

LONDON, July 7.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said: "I congratulate the country and Gandhiji on the excellent decision. I have no doubt the opportunity they are now seizing in accepting office will be worked in a manner to hasten the process of evolution leading to the final goal of India as mistress in her own house.—Reuter.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI'S VIEW

LONDON, July 7.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai said: "I am most happy to learn of the decision and I am sure it will be acclaimed by the public of India."—Reuter.

JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL

Funds To Be Invested In Mortgages Or Equally Safe Propositions

WARDHAGANJ: July 7.

An emergent meeting of the Committee of the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund was held here to-day at 1 p.m. with Mahatma Gandhi in the chair.

The following members attended:—Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Messrs. Govind Vallabh Pant, Bhulabhai Desai, Vallabhbhai Patel and Lala Girdharilal.

The Committee decided to invest the funds in mortgages or equally safe propositions in future and instruct the Secretary, Lala Girdharilal to carry out the details in consultation with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.—A. P.

Mahatma Gandhi engaged in discussion with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, at Maganwadi, Wardha.

"GOOD NEWS FROM WARDHA"

SIMLA, July 7.

"Good news from Wardha": This was the remark with which the Congress decision was hailed in Simla. The first news was available here by telephone to the Associated Press by 6 p.m., and in less than half an hour it had become known in official circles of the Government of India, Ministers of the Punjab Government and prominent non-officials. Without exception, the news was received with unfeigned satisfaction.—A.P.

RANCHI WELCOMES IT

RANCHI, July 7.

The news of the Congress decision to accept office was received here with satisfaction both in official and non-official circles.—A. P.

BIHAR PREMIER WELCOMES DECISION

RANCHI, July 7.

The news of the Congress decision to accept office was received here with satisfaction both in official and non-official circles. The feeling is that suspense and uncertainty has been removed and that an era of constructive effort will follow, for the betterment of the country and the uplift of the masses.

The Premier, Mr. Mohamed Yunus, said that he welcomed the news and as he had declared publicly in the past, he would gladly hand over the reins of office whenever the Congress decided to accept the same.—A. P.

BEST IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES

WARDHA, July 7.

"We have done our best in the circumstances. Let us wait and see what happens," was the observation made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, when interviewed by the Associated Press on the Working Committee's resolution.

Several other leaders expressed satisfaction in similar terms. Immediately after the Committee had adopted the resolution, Gandhiji left for Shevgaon accompanied by Mr. Rajagopalachari in pouring rain. Mr. Rajagopalachari has presumably gone to Shevgaon to consult Gandhiji regarding the personnel of the Madras Ministry.—A.P.

COMMITTEE OF CONTROL

Zonal Arrangement To Continue

WARDHA, July 7.

The zonal arrangement for the control of the Ministries made in Delhi will be continued. While the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will control the activities of Congress Ministers in all provinces and give them directions three members of the Committee, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Rajen Babu and Abul Kalam Azad, will look after particular provinces. For instance, Sardar Vallabhbhai will pay special attention to Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras, Babu Rajendra Prasad to Behar, Assam and Orissa and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to U. P., Bengal, the Punjab, N. W. F. P. and Sind. This arrangement is only made for the sake of convenience, and does not mean any particular delegation of power or authority. Such arrangement will facilitate work as the members of the Committee will be in different places. Whenever there is a big question to be decided the Sub-Committee will meet and decide the issue.

KHARE TO MEET SARDAR

Under this arrangement Dr. Khare, Leader of the Congress Party in the C. P. Legislature, is meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at noon to-morrow to receive instructions and discuss details about the Ministry, etc.

NARIMAN'S CASE TO-DAY

The Working Committee itself has not given any specific instructions to the provincial leaders, but had drawn their attention to the rules hitherto passed and the text of the resolution adopted to-day and has told them "the responsibility is now yours, and we look to you to discharge it satisfactorily." The Committee adjourned at 8 p.m. to meet again at eight to-morrow morning, when it will dispose off routine matters and also call Mr. Nariman again to hear his representation. The Committee expects to conclude by noon to-morrow and the majority of members are leaving for their respective stations either to-morrow evening or early morning on Friday.—A.P.

CONGRESS SCALE OF SALARIES

WARDHAGANJ: July 7.

The zonal heads of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee will decide the number and personnel of the Ministries and fix the salaries of Ministers and Speakers in the light of needs and circumstances of respective Provinces. They will also select persons for speakership in the Legislatures. It is understood that the salaries of Ministers and Speakers will not be allowed to exceed the Congress maximum of Rs. 500.

It is not yet known what procedure will have to be adopted for forming Ministries. But it is hoped that before the Legislatures are summoned or immediately they are summoned, the interim Ministers will make room for the Congress and the Governors will send for the Congress leaders. If, however, the interim Ministers stick to their posts, the Congress will have to take recourse to no-confidence motions.

From indications available it appears probable that there is chance of the Congress coming to power in the Frontier Assembly.—United Press.

COOPER WILL NOT BUDGE

POONA, July 7.

Informed by the "United Press" of the Congress Working Committees' decision to accept office, Sir, D. B. Cooper Chief Minister of Bombay, declined to say anything on the matter without seeing the full text of the resolution on the decision.

But he stated that meanwhile, the present Ministry would carry on, undeterred, with its pronounced programme.—United Press.

De Valera In Marginal Minority

Will He Seek Accord With Labour? Another General Election Likely?

DUBLIN, July 6.

The final position of the election shows that Fianna Fail has 69 seats and all the other parties together have 69, but as the former includes the Speaker Mr. De Valera will be in a minority of one and will need an understanding with Labour if he is to govern.

Should Mr. De Valera reach an accord with Labour his position will be considerably strengthened for 12 Labourites have been returned compared with eight in the last election.

But such Labour support entails drastic amendment of De Valera's Draft Constitution, and it is widely believed that whatever steps are at present taken another general election will be held within a few months.—Reuter.

EARHART, IF ALIVE

May Be On A Reef Island Near Howland Island

HONOLULU, July 7.

It is now believed that Miss Earhart and Mr. Noonan, if alive, will be on a reef island to the south-east or north-west of Howland Island, where reefs are numerous though they are virtually unknown. In the area already searched, over four thousand men are now participating.—Reuter

PALESTINE REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

subserve the overriding necessity of keeping the sanctity of Jerusalem and Bethlehem in violate and ensuring free and safe access to them for all the world.

TWO SOVEREIGN STATES.

Treaties of Alliance should be negotiated by the Mandatory with the Government of the Trans-Jordan and representatives of the Arabs of Palestine on the one hand and the Zionist organisation on the other. These Treaties should declare that two Sovereign and Independent States should be established, the one an Arab State consisting of Trans-Jordan united with that part of Palestine lying to the East and South of the frontier suggested by the Commission and the other, a Jewish State consisting of that part of Palestine lying to the North and West of the frontier.

HOLY PLACES.

As regards the new mandate for holy places, the Commission propose an enclave should be demarcated extending from a point North of Jerusalem to a point South of Bethlehem and an access to the sea should be provided by a corridor extending to the North of the main road and to the South of the railway, including the towns of Lydda and Ramale and terminating at Jaffa.

MEANING OF PARTITION.

The Commission suggest a frontier line, but add that a Frontier Commission should be appointed to demarcate the precise frontier. The partition would mean that on the one hand the Arab area would no longer profit from the taxable capacity of the Jewish area which is greater than that of the Arab area, and on the other, the Jews would acquire a new right of sovereignty in the Jewish area, that area would be larger than the existing area of the Jewish land and settlement and the Jews would be freed from their present liability of helping to promote the welfare of the Arabs outside that area.

SUBVENTION TO ARABS.

It is suggested, therefore, that the Jewish State should pay a subvention to the Arab State when the partition comes into effect. In the event of a Treaty system coming into force Parliament should be asked to make a grant of £20,00,000 to the Arab State as capital payment in lieu of their present annual liability with a view to honouring their obligations, and keeping peace in Palestine.

SALE OF LAND.

The Treaties should provide that if Arab owners of land in the Jewish State of Jewish owners of land in the Arab State should wish to sell land, the Government of the State concerned should be responsible for the purchase of such land as a price to be fixed, if necessary, by the Mandatory Administration.

During the period of transition before the partition takes effect, the existing mandate should continue to be the governing instrument of Palestine Administration —A.P.

Precaution On Eve Of Publication Of Report

HAIFA, July 7.

The battle cruiser "Repulse" has arrived here on the eve of the publication of the Palestine Report.—Reuter.

Insurgents Isolated

SPANISH GOVT.'S SUCCESSES

Advance On Madrid Front: Brilliant Night Attack Result

VALENCIA, July 7.

The Government claims to have advanced fifteen to twenty miles on the Madrid front and to have also isolated insurgents in Carabanchel by cutting the Madrid-Toledo Road.

A later message from Madrid says:—

Government announces that they have captured Villanueva Dacanada after a brilliant night attack.

A Salamanca message says Government is reported to have lost at least 1,600 men and sixteen 'planes in the course of vain attacks on Villanueva Decanada and Pardillo on the Madrid Front, states an insurgent communique.

During the month of June 48 Government and five insurgent 'planes were brought down—Reuter

GERMANY REPECTS INEW BR. PROPOSALS?

LONDON, July 7.

The statement of Mr. Eden at question time in the House of Commons that the British will not submit new proposals to the Non-Intervention Committee on Friday is interpreted to mean as Britain produced proposals, which Germany has rejected. She will await new suggesstions.

A breakdown on Friday is not at present expected. There remains the promising question of withdrawing volunteers and it is not believed that any power is anxious to proceed to extreme measures.

Moreover, there are signs of relaxation of tension on the whole international situation encouraged by the excellent relations between Britain, United States, France and Japan.—Reuter.

REBEL COUNTER-ATTACK

PARIS, July 7.

It is reported from Avila that nearly 4,000 troops were cut off by the insurgents in the course of a counter-attack yesterday during the Government advance near Villa Nueva on the Madrid Front. Isolated battalions are still holding out.—Reuter.

GOVT. FORCES ADVANCE

VALENCIA, July 7.

The Government Army Commander on the Aragon Front announces the capture of important positions, including Gudillo, twelve miles from Saragossa.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

BERLIN, July 7.

Success has crowned the Franco-German commercial negotiations of the past four months. The new agreement is expected to be signed by the end of the week.—Reuter.

Bajaj's Son Weds

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj, son of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and his newly married wife Mrs. Savitridevi and the marriage party arrived yesterday by mail from Calcutta.

A historic service was held at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, when the Queen was installed as the first Lady of the Order of the Thistle in the presence of the King, who proclaimed her appointment to sixteen knights assembled at the chapel.—Reuter.

Tragic Betrayal Of The Arabs

Holy Places To Remain Under British Mandate

Resistance To Be Suppressed By Martial Law

And Disarmament First Of Arabs And Then Of Jews

The Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine is published.

Terms Of Reference

The Commission was appointed in August, 1936, with the following terms of reference:—

"To ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances which broke out in Palestine in the middle of April; to enquire into the manner in which the Mandate for Palestine is being implemented in relation to the obligations of the Mandatory towards the Arabs and the Jews respectively; and to ascertain whether, upon a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate, either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievances on account of the way in which the Mandate has been or is being implemented; and if the Commission is satisfied or is being implemented; and if the Commission is satisfied that any such grievances are well-founded, to make recommendations for their removal and for the prevention of their recurrence."

Under Stress Of War ...."

The problem of Palestine is briefly restated thus by the Report:—

Under the stress of the World War the British Government made promises to Arabs and Jews in order to obtain their support. On the strength of those promises both parties formed certain expectations.

The application to Palestine of the Mandate System in general and of the specific Mandate in particular implied the belief that the obligations thus undertaken towards the Arabs and the Jews respectively would prove in course of time to be mutually compatible owing to the conciliatory effect on the Palestinian Arabs of the material prosperity which Jewish immigration would bring to Palestine as a whole. That belief has not been justified, and there seems to be no hope of its being justified in the future.

But the British people cannot on that account repudiate their obligations, and, apart from obligations, the existing circumstances in Palestine would still require the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Government which is responsible for the welfare of the country.

The existing circumstances are summarized as follows.

An irrepressible conflict has arisen between two national communities within the narrow bounds of one small country. There is no common ground between them. Their national aspirations are incompatible. The Arabs desire to revive the traditions of the Arab golden age. The Jews desire to show what they can achieve when restored to the land in which the Jewish nation was born. Neither of the two national ideals permits of combination in the service of a single State.

Repression No Solution

Meanwhile, the Government of Palestine, which is at present an unsuitable form for governing educated Arabs and democratic Jews, cannot develop into a system of self-government as it has elsewhere, because there is no such system which could ensure justice both to the Arabs and to the Jews. Government therefore remains unrepresentative and unable to dispel the conflicting grievances of the two dissatisfied and irresponsible communities it governs.

In these circumstances peace can only be maintained in Palestine under the Mandate by repression. This means the maintenance of security services at so high a cost that the services directed to "the well-being and development" of the population cannot be expanded and may even have to be curtailed. The moral objections to repression are self-evident. Nor need the undesirable reactions of it on opinion outside Palestine be emphasized. Moreover, repression will not solve the problem. It will exacerbate the quarrel. It will not help towards the establishment of a single self-governing Palestine. It is not easy to pursue the dark path of repression without seeing daylight at the end of it.

The British people will not flinch from the task of continuing to govern Palestine under the Mandate if they are in honour bound to do so, but they would be justified in asking if there is no other way in which their duty can be done.

Irreconcilable Obligations

Nor would Britain wish to repudiate her obligations. The trouble is that they have proved irreconcilable, and this conflict is the more unfortunate because each of the obligations taken separately accords with British sentiment and British interest. The development of self-government in the Arab world on the one hand is in accordance with British principles, and British public opinion is wholly sympathetic with Arab aspirations towards a new age of unity and prosperity in the Arab world. British interest similarly has always been bound up with the peace of the Middle East and British statesmanship can show an almost unbroken record of friendship with the Arabs. There is a strong British tradition, on the other hand, of friendship with the Jewish people, and it is in the British interest to retain as far as may be the confidence of the Jewish people.

The continuance of the present system means the gradual alienation of two peoples who are traditionally the friends of Britain.

The problem cannot be solved by giving either the Arabs or the Jews all they want. The answer to the question which of them in the end will govern Palestine must be "Neither." No fair-minded statesman can think it right either that 400,000 Jews, whose entry into Palestine has been facilitated by the British Government and approved by the League of Nations, should be handed over to Arab rule, or that, if the Jews should become a majority, a million Arabs should be handed over to their rule. But while neither race can fairly rule all Palestine, each race might justly rule part of it.

The idea of Partition has doubtless been thought of before as a solution of the problem, but it has probably been discarded as being impracticable. The difficulties are certainly very great, but when they are closely examined they do not seem so insuperable as the difficulties inherent in the continuance of the Mandate or in any other alternative arrangement. Partition offers a chance of ultimate peace. No other plan does.

Partition Scheme

The Scheme of Partition is as follows:—

The Mandate for Palestine should terminate and be replaced by a Treaty System in accordance with the precedent set in Iraq and Syria.

A new Mandate for the Holy Places should be instituted to fulfil the purposes defined in Section 2 below.

Treaties of alliance should be negotiated by the Mandatory with the Government of Trans-Jordan and representatives of the Arabs of Palestine on the one hand and with the Zionist Organisation on the other. These Treaties would declare that, within as short a period as may be convenient, two sovereign independent States would be established—the one an Arab State, consisting of Trans-Jordan united with that part of Palestine which lies to the east and south of a frontier such as we suggest in Section 3 below; the other a Jewish State consisting of that part of Palestine which lies to the north and west of that frontier.

The Mandatory would undertake to support any requests for admission to the League of Nations which the Governments of the Arab and the Jewish States might make.

The Treaties would include strict guarantees for the protection of minorities in each State, and the financial and other provisions to which reference will be made in subsequent Sections.

Military conventions would be attached to the Treaties, dealing with the maintenance of naval, military and air forces, the upkeep and use of ports, roads and railways, the security of the oil pipe line and so forth

"Sacred Trust Of Civilizati"

The Partition of Palestine is subject to the overriding necessity of keeping the sanctity of Jerusalem and Bethlehem inviolate and of ensuring free and safe access to them for all the world. That, in the fullest sense of the mandatory phrase, is "a sacred trust of civilization"—a trust on behalf not merely of the peoples of Palestine but of multitudes in other lands to whom those places one or both, are Holy Places.

A new Mandate, therefore, should be framed with the execution of this trust as its primary purpose. An enclave should be demarcated extending from a point north of Jerusalem to a point south of Bethlehem, and access to the sea should be provided by a corridor extending to the north of the main road and to the south of the railway, including the towns of Lydda and Ramle, and terminating at Jaffa.

The protection of the Holy Places is a permanent trust, unique in its character and purpose, and not contemplated by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In order to avoid misunderstanding, it might frankly be stated that this trust will only terminate if and when the League of Nations and the United States desire it to do so, and that, while it would be the trustee's duty to promote the well-being and development of the local population concerned, it is not intended that in course of time they should stand by themselves as a wholly self-governing community.

Guarantees as to the rights of the Holy Places and free access thereto (as provided in Article 13 of the existing Mandate), as to transit across the mandated area, and as to non-discrimination in fiscal, economic and other matters should be maintained in accordance with the principles of the Mandate System. But the policy of the Balfour Declaration would not apply; and no question would arise of balancing Arab against Jewish claims or 'vice versa'. All the inhabitants of the territory would stand on an equal footing. The only "official language" would be that of the Mandatory Administration. Good and just government without regard for sectional interests would be its basic principle.

It would accord with Christian sentiment in the world at large if Nazareth and the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias) were also covered by this Mandate. The Mandatory should be entrusted with the administration of Nazareth and with full powers to safeguard the sanctity of the waters and shores of Lake Tiberias.

The Mandatory should similarly be charged with the protection of religious endowments and of such buildings, monuments and places in the Arab and Jewish States as are sacred to the Jews and the Arabs respectively.

For the upkeep of the Mandatory Government, a certain revenue should be obtainable, especially from the large and growing urban population in its charge, both by way of customs duties and by direct taxation; but it might prove insufficient for the normal cost of the administration. In that event, it is suggested that, in all the circumstances, Parliament would be willing to vote the money needed to make good the deficit.

"Fair And Practicable"

The natural principle for the Partition of Palestine is to separate the areas in which the Jews have acquired land and settled from those which are wholly or mainly occupied by Arabs. This offers a fair and practicable basis for Partition, provided that in accordance with the spirit of British obligations, (1) a reasonable allowance is made within the boundaries of the Jewish State for the growth of population and colonization, and (2) reasonable compensation is given to the Arab State for the loss of land and revenue.

Any proposal for Partition would be futile if it gave no indication, however, rough, as to how the most vital question in the whole matter might be determined, i.e., the frontier. As a solution of the problem, which seems both practicable and just, a rough line is proposed below. A Frontier Commission should be appointed to demarcate the precise frontier.

Starting from Ras an Naqura, it follows the existing northern and eastern frontier of Palestine to Lake Tiberias and crosses the Lake to the outflow of the River Jordan, whence it continues down the river to a point a little north of Beisan. It then cuts across the Beisan Plain and runs along the southern edge of the Valley of Jezreel and across the Plain of Esdraelon to a point near Megiddo, whence it crosses the Carmel ridge in the neighbourhood of the Megiddo road. Having thus reached the Maritime Plain, the line runs southwards down its eastern edge, curving west to avoid Tulkarm, until it reaches the Jerusalem-Jaffa corridor near Lydda. South of the Corridor it continues down the edge of the Plain to a point about 10 miles south of Rehovot, when it turns west to the sea.

Proposed Frontier

The following observations and recommendations are made with regard to the proposed frontier and to questions arising from it:—

(i) No frontier can be drawn which separates all Arabs and Arab-owned land from all Jews and Jewish-owned land.

(ii) The Jews have purchased substantial blocks of land in the Gaza Plain and near Beersheba and obtained options for the purchase of other blocks in this area. The proposed frontier would prevent the utilization of those lands for the southward expansion of the Jewish National Home. On the other hand, the Jewish lands in Galilee, and in particular the Huleh basin (which offers a notable opportunity for development and colonization), would be in the Jewish Area.

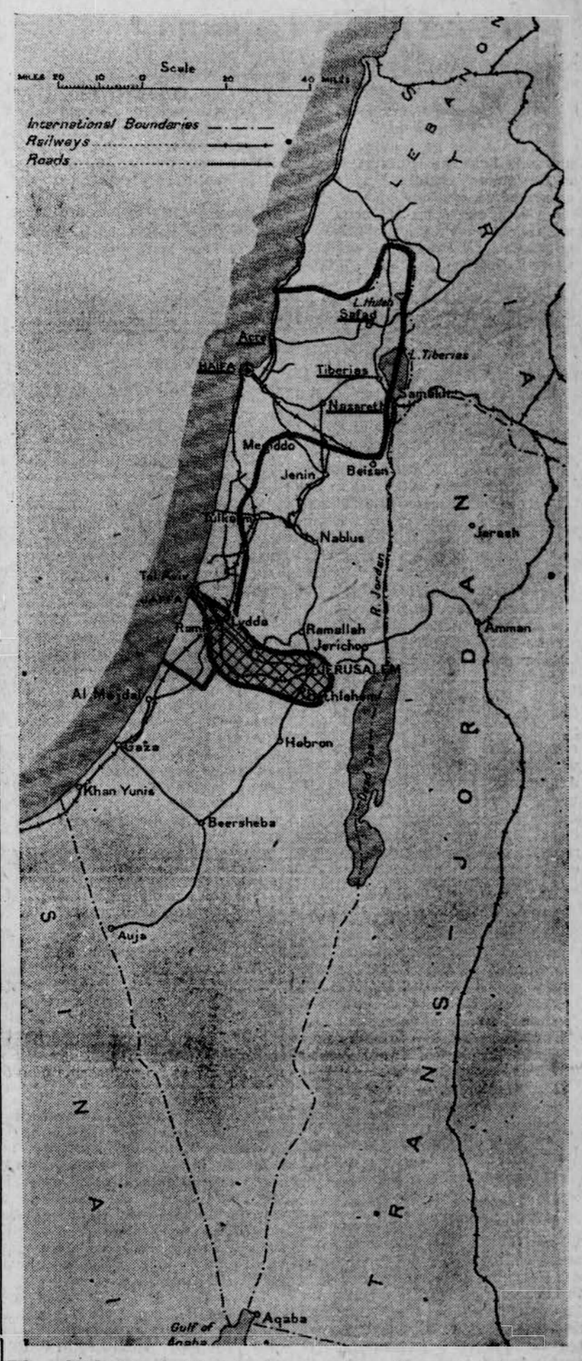
(iii) The proposed frontier necessitates the inclusion in the Jewish Area of the Galilee highlands between Safad and the Plain of Acre. This is the part of Palestine in which the Jews have retained a foothold almost if not entirely without a break from the beginning of the Diaspora to the present day, and the sentiment of all Jewry is deeply attached to the "holy cities" of Safad and Tiberias. Until quite recently, moreover, the Jews in Galilee have lived on friendly terms with their Arab neighbours; and throughout the series of "disturbances" the "fellaheen" of Galilee have shown themselves less amenable to political incitement than those of Samaria and Judaea, where the centres of Arab nationalism are located. At the "mixed" towns of Tiberias, Safad, Haifa, and Acre there have been varying degrees of friction since the "disturbances" of last year. It would greatly promote the successful operation of Partition in its early stages, and in particular help to ensure the execution of the Treaty guarantees for the protection of minorities, if those four towns were kept for a period under Mandatory administration.

(iv) Jaffa is an essentially Arab town and should form part of the Arab State. The question of its communication with the latter presents no difficulty, since transit through the Jaffa-Jerusalem Corridor would be open to all. The Corridor, on the other hand, requires its own access to the sea, and for this purpose a narrow belt of land should be acquired and cleared on the north and south sides of the town.

(v) While the Mediterranean would be accessible to the Arab State at Jaffa and at Gaza, in the interests of Arab trade and indus-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1).

PARTITION OF PALESTINE



The thick black line is the frontier line dividing the proposed Arab and Jewish States with the enclave under British Mandate.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

POLITICS AND ROMANCE.

I.

The soldiers are marching to the battle-field, but before the curtain rises on the warlike events to come, it would be interesting to consider the background for this campaign.

Of the fortified towns given up to the Huguenots by Henry IV only La Rochelle remained. It was now essential to destroy this last bulwark of Calvinism. But there was something even more important. The port of Rochelle was the last one in France to remain open to English, and by closing it against England, the principal enemy of France, the cardinal could complete the work begun by Joan of Arc and the Duc de Guise.

II.

This campaign was one of Cardinal Richelieu's greatest military operations, and he had far-reaching political plans in connection with this siege. Richelieu, as every one knew, had been in love with Anne of Austria, the Queen of France. But at all events, we have seen by the preceding developments that Buckingham completely outrivalled him. It was, then, the cardinal's object to avenge himself in a manner worthy of him. In combating England, he combated Buckingham; in humiliating England, he humiliated Buckingham in the eyes of the queen.

III.

The duke on his part was perfectly aware of this. Consequently, the struggle for La Rochelle was not only a conflict between two of the most powerful nations in Europe, it was also the struggle of two rivals and deadly enemies. The duke had already opened the campaign. He had effected a landing one night on the little island of Ree just off La Chapelle with nearly twenty thousand men, and ninety vessels of his rode at anchor just outside the harbour. This event hastened the resolutions of the king and the cardinal, and a vanguard was immediately despatched to La Chapelle. D'Artagnan was in this vanguard and arrived at the camp without accident.

IV.

D'Artagnan was separated from his companions, who had remained behind with the king at Villeroi when illness had forced him to halt.

He was thus left alone with his own reflections, which were not very cheerful. He had made two enemies, one of whom, the cardinal, was the most powerful man of the kingdom. This man could easily crush him, and yet he had not done so. In this tolerance D'Artagnan caught a glimpse of a happier future.

In his opinion Milady was less to be feared, though he thought he ought to be careful with her too. Alas, he did not yet know Milady. He was lost in these thoughts one night when he went for a walk outside the camp.

Britain Betrays Arabs In Palestine

(Continued from Page 8).

try the Arab State should also have access for commercial purposes to Haifa, the only existing deep-water port on the coast. The Jewish Treaty should therefore provide for the free transit of goods in bond between the Arab State and Haifa.

The Arab Treaty, similarly, should provide for the free transit of goods in bond over the railway between the Jewish State and the Egyptian frontier.

The same principle applies to the question of access for commercial purposes to the Red Sea. The use of that exit to the East might prove in course of time of great advantage to both Arab and Jewish trade and industry, and, having regard to those possibilities, and enclave on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Aqaba should be retained under Mandatory administration, and the Arab Treaty should provide for the free transit of goods between the Jewish State and this enclave.

The Treaties should provide for similar facilities for the transit of goods between the Mandated Area and Haifa, the Egyptian frontier and the Gulf of Aqaba.

An expert Committee should be appointed to draw up a Land Code.

Up till now the Arab cultivator has benefited on the whole both from the work of the British Administration and the presence of Jews in the country, but the greatest care must now be exercised to see that in the event of further sales of land by Arabs to Jews the rights of any Arab tenants or cultivators are preserved. Thus, alienation of land should only be allowed where it is possible to replace extensive by intensive cultivation. In the hill districts there can be no expectation of finding accommodation for any large increase in the rural population. At present, and for many years to come, the Mandatory Power should not attempt to facilitate the close settlement of the Jews in the hill districts generally.

"Political High Level" Of Immigration

The problem of immigration has been aggravated by three factors:—(1) the drastic restrictions imposed on immigration in the United States, (2) the advent of the National Socialist Government in Germany, and (3) the increasing economic pressure on the Jews in Poland.

The continuous impact of a highly intelligent and enterprising race backed by large financial resources on a comparatively poor, indigenous community, on a different cultural level, may produce in time serious reactions. The principle of economic absorptive capacity, meaning that considerations of economic capacity and these alone should determine immigration, is at present inadequate and ignores factors in the situation which wise statesmanship cannot disregard. Political, social and psychological factors should be taken into account. His Majesty's Government should lay down a "political high level" of Jewish immigration. This high level should be fixed for the next five years at 12,000 per annum.

The High Commissioner should be given discretion to admit immigrants up to this maximum figure, but subject always to the economic absorptive capacity of the country.

Among other alterations in the immigration regulations the Commission recommend that the Administration should have direct control over the immigrants coming in under Category A (i) (persons with £1,000 capital), and any person who desires to enter Palestine under this category should convince the Immigration authority not only that he is in possession of £1,000, but also that there is room in Palestine for additional members in the profession, trade or business which he proposes to pursue.

In so far as immigration has been the major factor in bringing the Jewish National Home to its present stage of development, the Mandatory has fully implemented his obligation to facilitate the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine, as is evidenced by the existence of a Jewish population of 400,000 persons. But this does not mean that the National Home should be crystallized at its present size. The Commission cannot accept the view that the Mandatory, having facilitated the establishment of a National Home, would be justified in shutting its doors. Its economic life depends to a large extent on further immigration and a large amount of capital has been invested in it on the assumption that immigration would continue.

Restrictions on Jewish immigration will not solve the Palestine problem. The National Home seems already too big to the Arabs and, whatever its size, it bars the way to their attainment of national independence.

There should be no hesitation in dispensing with the services of Palestinian officers whose loyalty or impartiality is uncertain.

There should be more decentralisation.

A British Senior Government Advocate should be appointed.

The Jaffa-Haifa road should be completed as speedily as possible.

PUBLIC SECURITY

Should disorders break out again of such nature as to require the intervention of the Military, there should be no hesitation in enforcing martial law. In such an event the disarmament first of the Arabs and then of the Jews should be enforced.

In mixed areas British District Officers should be appointed.

Central and local police reserves are necessary. A large mobile mounted force is also essential.

A more rigorous Press Ordinance should be adopted.

FINANCIAL AND FISCAL QUESTIONS

Negotiations should be opened to amend the provisions of Article 18 of the Mandate and put the trade of Palestine on a fairer basis.

LAND.

The High Commissioner should be empowered to prohibit the transfer of land in any stated area to Jews. (The amendment of the Mandate may first be necessary).

Until survey and settlement are complete the sale of isolated and comparatively small plots of land to Jews should be prohibited. The Commission favour a proposal for the creation of special Public Utility Companies to undertake development schemes

An expert Committee should be appointed to draw up a Land Code

Settlement should be expedited.

In the event of further sales of land by Arabs to Jews, the rights of any Arab tenants or cultivators must be preserved. Alienation of land should only be allowed where it is possible to replace extensive by intensive cultivation, i.e., in the plains, and not at present in the hills.

Legislation vesting surface water in the High Commissioner is essential Possibilities of irrigation should be explored. The scheme for the development of the Huleh district is commended

Measures of afforestation are recommended

EDUCATION

The Administration should regard the claims on the revenue of Arab education as second in importance only to those of public security. The present proportion between the grant to Jewish education and the amount spent on the Arabs should not be altered: an increase in the grant to the Jews should result from an increase in the total expenditure on education.

In any further discussion of the project of a British University in the Near East, the possibility should be considered of locating it in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem or Haifa.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

An attempt should be made to strengthen those few local councils which still exist in Arab rural areas, but not to revivify councils which have broken down, or to create new ones unless there is a genuine demand for them. The more important local councils and all the municipalities should be reclassified by means of a new Ordinance into groups according to their respective size and importance.

The services of an expert on local government should be obtained to assist in drafting the new Ordinance and improving the relations between Government and the municipalities.

The need of Tel Aviv for a substantial loan should be promptly and sympathetically reconsidered.

SELF-GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

The Commission do not recommend that any attempt be made to revive the proposal of a Legislative Council, but they would welcome an enlargement of the Advisory Council by the addition of Unofficial Members.

CONCLUSION

The above recommendations for dealing with Arab and Jewish grievances under the Mandate will not "remove" them or "prevent their recurrence." They are the best palliatives the Commission can devise, but they will not solve the problem.

SONYA MARUTI DISPUTE

Move Towards Settlement: Conferences At Dist. Magistrate's

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 6.

About a dozen and a quarter local Hindu leaders met in the office of Mr E. W. Trotman, I.C.S. Collector of Poona, to-day in response to his invitation to discuss ways and means to bring about an amicable settlement in the Sonya Maruti Temple and the Tamboli Mosque dispute The conference, the proceedings of which were held "in camera" was called by the Collector in pursuance of the Bombay Government's communique of 6th April last, which expressed Government's desire to try to end the dispute by reaching an agreed solution thereof to the satisfaction of the parties concerned

Mr. Trotman had already met the Muslim leaders and the trustees of the Mosque on Thursday last, and had ascertained their view point regarding the question under discussion

Mr. Wilkins, the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, was personally present on both the occasions.

The talks at both these meetings were in the nature of preliminary discussions. On the 15th instant the Collector is again meeting five select representatives each of both the communities, when the discussions are likely to take more definite shape.

What transpired at the Muslim representatives' meeting on Thursday last is yet unknown.

EXACT DEMANDS.

I am, however, in a position to state that at to-day's meeting the Hindu spokesmen ventilated their grievances about the attitude taken by local authorities in this dispute this year and the last, and crystallised their exact demands. First and foremost, they are reported to have stressed the necessity of Government publicly recognising the right of the Hindus to worship the deity with music at all times the whole year round. It is stated that they demanded that not only that the Government should recognise the right and concede it, but also publicly declare its resolve to stand by it. This done, the Hindus are stated to have shown their readiness to enter into a compromise with the Muslims on their demands on honourable terms. But even then they are said to have insisted that the Government should accept the responsibility of rigorously enforcing the terms of the compromise by punishing breaches thereof, no matter by whichever community.

It is difficult at this stage to gauge the possibilities of an agreed solution emerging out of these peace parleys.

SECURITIES TO BE REFUNDED

Relief Under Press Act: Bombay Ministry's Decision

POONA, July 7.

In pursuance of their liberal policy, the present Ministry, it is understood, has ordered refund of securities amounting to Rs. 36,500 of nine newspapers and eleven presses throughout the Presidency, deposited with Government under the Indian Press Emergency Act:—

The principal papers and presses benefitting under the order are:—

BOMBAY: "Bombay Chronicle" Rs. 3,000; "Isaf" Rs. 1,500; "Khilafat" Rs. 3,000; Bombay Vaibhav Press Rs. 1,500; Ramakrishna Press Rs. 3,000; Islam Press Rs. 1,500; Prabhat and Moui Printing Bureau Rs. 4,000.

POONA: "Kesari" Rs. 3,000; "Trikal" Rs. 2,000; "Chitramaya Jagat" Rs. 2,000; Chitrasala Press Rs. 5,000; Maharashtra Mudrasala Rs. 3,000.

AHMEDABAD: "Praja Bandu" Rs. 2,000.

RATNAGIRI: "Balwant" Rs. 1,000.

NORTH KANARA: "Tarun Karnatak" Rs. 500; Bharat Press Rs. 500.

Election Petitions Rejected

KARACHI, July 4.

It is officially learnt that the petitions filed against the election of Sheikh Abdul, Abdul Majid and Mr. Akhji Ratansingh Sodho to the Sind Legislative Assembly, have been rejected by His Excellency the Governor of Sind.—United Press.

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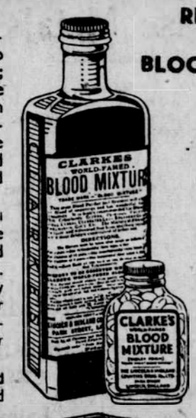

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SEDITION CHARGE

U. P. Muslim Leader Released On Bail

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

Maulana Abdul Kasim was brought under arrest from Shahjehanpur on a warrant for an alleged offence under sec. 124—A, I. P. C., in connection with a speech he delivered at Mahamedali Park on the occasion of the Muslim Conference recently and placed before the District Magistrate to-day.

He was released on bail on condition that he abstained from making political speeches during the course of his trial.—A. P.

MADRAS PUPPETS READY TO RESIGN?

OOTACAMUND, July 7.

The council of Ministers with the exception of Mr. Pannirselvam, who is now in Madras owing to illness met at a prolonged conference to-day. The Ministers are meeting tomorrow also to discuss the present political situation. It is understood that they are going to face the legislature and are prepared to resign immediately after "no-confidence" motion is passed against them.—A. P.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL SUGAR BOARD

SIMLA, July 6.

It is understood the Government of India have decided against nominating an Indian representative to sit on the International Sugar Board to be appointed under the London Sugar Convention. Enquiries show that Dr. Meek, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London has signed a convention on behalf of India, subject to ratification by the Central Legislature. Such a ratification, as already reported, is not anticipated with any degree of confidence at present, because of the expected opposition to the provision debarring India from exporting sugar anywhere except to Burma. It is stated that the Government of India, therefore, are not desirous of anticipating the legislature's verdict on the question and have advised the Secretary of State accordingly.—A.P.

Two Lakhs Surplus For Cochin Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, July 7.

Enquiries in authoritative circles by your correspondent with regard to budget of Cochin Government for (1937-38) reveal that there will be surplus of two lakhs. Total revenue expected is one crore and expenditure 98 lakhs. Liberal grant is made for Rural Reconstruction.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine Charges of cure Correspondence not invited—visit personally Time 9 to 11 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Do As The Dentist Does use Powder

100% Cleansing Properties Twice that of Tooth paste

No Pumice—No Harmful Grit Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts Longer—Costs Less Outlasts tooth paste 2 to 1

WHY has POWDER been used so long in India? Why does the dentist always clean your teeth with POWDER? *Because there is nothing known which will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white!*

Dentists everywhere recommend the use of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, America's most popular dentifrice.

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER just naturally cleans best.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER—100% cleansing properties—more than twice the cleansing properties of tooth pastes.

Entirely free from pumice and destructive grit, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder cannot possibly scratch, or in any way injure the softest enamel.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder keeps your teeth REALLY CLEAN and clean teeth mean—firm, healthy gums and the least possible tooth decay. Even as a neutralizer in acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is not only doubly efficient but it costs only half as much to use. Even a small tin lasts twice as long as a tube of tooth paste.

Know why the world has turned to Dr. Lyon's.

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

MARTIN & HARRIS LTD. Sudama House, Wittet Road, Bombay

Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.

Name.....
(Please print name)

Address..... B.C.17.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Bullion Easy But Grains Steady And Base Metals Firm

BOMBAY, July 7.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton opened firm and after fluctuating both ways closed steady. Traders await Government report.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady. Base metals and jute were firm.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was very steady on scattered support but business was small. Giltedged securities kept quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, July 7.

Previous closing	12.06
To-day's opening	12.14
Difference	+08
To-day's closing	12.12
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 7.

Previous closing	6.73
To-day's opening	6.72
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.75
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 215-0
New April May	Rs 225-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 7.

Cotton was on the whole erratic with prices moving either way under alternative bouts of buying and selling but the undertone appeared to be very steady with traders awaiting to-morrow's Government report.

Trading in October commenced at 12.14 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on scattered local support and better Liverpool cables with some covering prior to the report under the influence of which October rose to 12.19 whereafter prices fluctuated irregularly although the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.12 with a rise of 6 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.92/11.91) 12.06/12.06
October (11.98/11.97) 12.15/12.14
December (11.96/11.94) 12.11/12.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 7.

American July (6.62) 6.69
American October (6.68) 6.73
Egyptian July (9.49) 9.65
Egyptian August (9.49) 9.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 7.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 225-4 and Rs. 226-0 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 225-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 7.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-6 3/4.

JUTE

New Crop July August (£21 sellers) £21 1/8 sellers.
Dunlop August (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August £14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July August (£14 3/4) £14 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 1/16 sellers) £15 3/16 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 7/16 buyers) 9 3/8 buyers
Forward July September (9 11/16 paid and sellers) £9 9/16 paid and buyers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 7.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 113 1/2 and October 113. Prices eased on scattered liquidation and outside selling influenced by weaker American cables but subsequently values hardened though operators were hesitant awaiting further crop weather abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.24. Prices rose on scattered eastern absorption and local buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports from outside.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, July 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 1 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 1 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 2 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 1 0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 7.

Previous closing	4.95 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 7.

Previous closing	4.95.65
To-day's opening	4.95.85
To-day's closing	4.95.60

FRANC RATE

London, July 7.

Previous closing	128.29
To-day's opening	128.31
To-day's closing	128.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.85 and then rose to 4.96.07 on good demand but later eased somewhat on lack of support with the rate gradually receding to 4.95.50.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95.60

Franc opened at 128.31 and then advanced to 128.26 and thereafter further appreciating to 128.16 on continued good buying.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 128.18

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (9,694) 9.677
New York on Bombay (37.34) 37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.10) 94.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£260 7/8 buyers £261 1/8 sellers. Firm) £266 1/2 buyers £266 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£24 3/8 buyers £24 1/2 sellers. Firm) £25 1/8 buyers £25 3/16 sellers. Strong.
Electrolytic Copper (£63 to £65) £63 1/2 to £65 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 7.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"India sold. Poor support. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 7.

Spot	20d. 19 15/16d.
Forward	20 1/16d. 20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 7.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-4 1/2) £7-0-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 7. 10 p.m.

Silver ready	51 14 6
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	51 15 0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	52 1 0
Gold ready	34 8 9
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34 8 3
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34 6 3
Sovereigns	21 15 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 7.

Wheat September	5 9 3
Wheat January	5 13 6
Wheat May	5 9 3
Linseed September	8 0 9
Linseed May	8 2 9

The tone was steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 7.

Liverpool wheat July closed at 113 1/8 as against the previous closing at 114 1/2

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper was quoted Rs. 94-15 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 95.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	94 15 0
Highest	95 0 0
Lowest	94 15 0
Closing	95 0 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £90 as against the previous closing at £89 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 7. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97) £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 5/8) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101) £101

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 7/8) £100
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 7/8) £100
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 7. 2-30 p.m.

After being firm and fairly active markets generally were quieter but the undertone was favourable. Home industrials were good Kaffirs were rather irregular.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (130-0) 132-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (68-9) 68-9
Hydro Electric (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Musical Industries (19-7 1/2) 20-0
Princhin Johnson (42-6) 42-9
Imperial Chemical (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (71-6) 72-9
Realisation 1930 (£98 1/4) £98
Dunlop Rubber (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 40-0
Ford Motor (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6
British American Tobacco (122-6) 124-4 1/2
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-0) 150-0
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-6) 31-6
Distillers (108-3) 109-9
Brodford Dyer (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£7) £7 1/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (47-0) 47-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-0) 51-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (27-10 1/2) 28-6
Inter Nickels (60-4 1/2) 61-6
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (66-3) 70-0
Tata Steel Preference (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-9) 30-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-0) 39-0
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 42-6
Rubber Plan Inv Trust (38-0) 38-9

JUTE HARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (63-1 1/2) 53-9
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19) £19 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 57-9
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Association Portland Cements (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (135-0) 136-3
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£46 7/8) £49 3/8
Anglo Iranian (85-0) 86-10 1/2
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Musical Eagle (18-3) 18-3
Shell Transport (108-1 1/2) 108-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£46 3/4) £46 Ex Div.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63) £64
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/4) £33 5/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£125) £125
London Transport 'C' Stock (£78 1/4) £78

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 7.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 51) dol 53 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 53 3/4) dol 56 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 104 1/4) dol 106 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 131 3/4) unquoted.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An accounts pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 2nd day of July 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Notes held in the Banking Department	21,47,41,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	184,79,68,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	2,69,48,000
Total Notes issued	208,96,57,000
Total Liabilities	208,96,57,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 59.686 per cent	

ASSETS.—

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:— Rs.

(a) Held in India	41,54,59,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A.	124,72,27,000
B. Rupee Coin	56,87,07,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,37,23,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	208,96,57,000

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 2nd July 1937.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	9,69,57,000
(b) Banks	28,96,02,000
(c) Others	53,77,000
Bills Payable	10,33,000
Other Liabilities	64,99,000
Rupees	49,94,68,000

x Includes £.99,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS.—

Notes:—

(a) Legal Tender in India	21,46,14,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,27,000
Rupee Coin	3,85,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,05,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	1,73,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt. of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	19,95,92,000
Loans & Advances to the Govt.	Nil
Other Loans & Advances	1,90,000
Investments	7,76,24,000
Other Assets	65,58,000
Rupees	49,58,000

*Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 7th July 1937, tenders to the amount of £.20,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£.1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 14th July 1937 on the same conditions as previously announced.

AHMEDABAD SHARE QUOTATIONS

Ahmedabad, July 7.

Following are the closing quotations of Share Bazaar:—

Aryodaya spinning Rs. 230.
Calico Rs. 601/4
Jubili Rs. 207/8
Marsdan Rs. 82/8
Monogram Rs. 60
Rajnagar Rs. 332/8

JUTE SHARES

Indian Iron And Steels Firm

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Jutes in sympathy with better hessians ruled firm but business reported not on broad scale. In coals the undertone continued steady but trading was rather restricted. Teas unchanged. In miscellaneous Indian iron and steels ruled firm also Burmas and prices appreciated satisfactorily in days trading Indian coppers and consolidated tins kept steady others in sympathy ruled firm. Government securities steady. Following were closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 94/15, five per cent loan 1945/55 119/13.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 126.

Railway:—Bankura Damoodar Rly 93/8.

Mohini mills rupees 25 paid up 26.

Coals:—Bengal 309, C Div; Beulanbararee 8/14, Burrakur pref 127, do ord 15/6, Borrea pref 108, Equitable 34/4 small lot, Ondal 9, Parasea 1/7, Pench Valley 36/12, Seebpore 16/12, prem; South Karanpura 6/8, Talcher 2/3.

Jutes:—Bharat 32, Champdany 152, small lot; Chitavalsah 15/12, Howrah 51/10, Hooghly pref 20/8, C Div; Kamarhatty 515, Soorah pref 110/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/1, Consolidated tin 6/5, Indian copper 3/5, Rhodesia copper 2/13, Dalmia cement defd 2/14, Arthur butler ord 14/4, Hukumchand steel 10/6, crights; Indian iron 46/8, do rights 46/4 small lot, steels Corporations ord 9/4, do pref 93, B. I. Corporation ord 3/14, Calcutta silk manfg ord 11/2, do pref 101, Dunlop rubber ord 18. British Burma petrol 5/5.

Sugar:—Cawnpore ord 24/4, do pref 157, Murree Brewery 14/2.

Teas:—Kaliti 11, Naga hills 13/4.

Debentures:—Six per cent 1916/21/56 Associated Hotel 105, five per cent 1920/24/45 Sijua Jharriah power 101/8, three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/6.—A.P.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 6

SAKELS—	
July	17.84+21
November	17.97+13
ASHMOUNI—	
October	14.28+11
December	14.17+10
GIZA—	
July	16.57+41
November	16.42+10

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 6

September	76.30+50
October	76.60+50

POONA WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strengthening In Bay Of Bengal

POONA, July 7.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, and North Bengal and active in rest of the North-east India and west coast of the peninsula. It is further strengthening in the Bay of Bengal Thunderstorms have occurred in many places in the central part of the country, United Provinces, East Rajputana, Punjab Kashmir, and Northwest Frontier Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces. East Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Bihar, East United Provinces, Punjab East Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls have occurred in West Central India, West Central Provinces, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 16 inches; Dhubri 7; Dinajpur and Pachmarhi 5 each; Shillong, Ratnagiri and Calicut 4 each; Mymensingh and Mahableshwar 3 each; Darjeeling, Dehra Dun and Dohad 2 each; Jalpaiguri, Dera Ismail Khan, Khandala, Malegaon Mangalore and Masulipatam one and a half each; Berhampore, Chaibasa, Darbhanga, Bareilly, Gulmarg, Baroda, Jaipur and Kodaikanal one each.

The monsoon will continue to be active in North-east India, West Coast peninsula and strengthen in Deccan, North Madras Coast, Gujarat and central parts of the country. Thundershowers are likely to be widespread in United Provinces, Punjab, East Rajputana, Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir and occur at a few stations in West Rajputana and Sind. A few showers are also likely in Mysore and South-east Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7/7/1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +042 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 1.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.73 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 20.61 inches.

Weather Remark Rain and Distant lightning.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7/7/37.

At 8-7 a.m, local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F. a mercury barometer without would actually read 29.88 inches and a out index error at mean sea level compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INTEREST BROADENING IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Opens Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 7.

On the Stock Exchange with interest tending to broaden, several good features were evidenced especially among the tins which reflected sustained strength of metal and rubbers, wherein there was some selective buying.

The internationals were firm in sympathy with Wall Street while oils met further continental enquiry.

Continental selling caused dollar to weaken early to-day, but official operations later succeeded in causing a partial recover.

Wall Street opened firm.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, July 7.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July 20/11, Jan. 20/13, Punjab July 18/12/3, Jan. 18/4/9, Desi American July 24/1, Jan. 24/2, steady wheat July 30/13, Sept. 31/5, Oct. 31/10/6 quiet. Gram July 22/13/3, Sept. 23/2, Toria July 42/12/6, Sept. 43/8, Oct. 44/2/6, Cottonseed July 15, Sept. 15/14, Jan. 16/14/6.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 7.

	Cwts.
Wheat	20,793
Linseed	1,759
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	26
Gingellyseed	117
Poppyseed	81
Groundnuts	4,062
Rice	15,722
Myrabollams	638
Cottonseed	2,360
Mowraseed	1,226
Gram	995
Joowar	448
Bajree	1,210
Indian Sugar	2,775
	Tons.
Coal	2,223

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 7.

B O Oil Tankers s.s. Badarpur of 4949 reg tons Capt H Lennox arrived from Rangoon with bulk oil and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Takada of 4222 reg tons Capt J A Winson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with rice timber and general cargo.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons Capt. L Nicoll arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons Capt L Nicoll sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Portsaid with passengers and in ballast

L Edward's s.s. Sabier of 4081 reg tons Capt I Bakker sailed for Freemantle and Australian Ports via Marmagoa and Cochin with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

S Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalayamuna of 3080 reg tons Capt P L Malches sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

J Finlay s.s. Clan Ross of 3623 reg tons Capt W G Holman sailed for Bhavnagar Navlakhi Bedi Bunder Marmagoa and Galle in ballast.

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst sailed for Durban via Seychelles and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers booked for loading on 7-7-37.

S S Pres Hayes (F F C) for American Ports via Suez Portsaid and Naples

S S Rajputana (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 7.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Warfield 3805 London 11-7 M M
4 Clan Rose 3623 Bhavnagar 7-7 J Finlay
7 C/Venice 5492 Karachi 10-7 K Nixon
11 Sabiel 4081 Marmagoa 7-7 L Edward
12 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7-7 M M
15 Kenya 4646 Durban 7-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Takada 4223 N F N F M M
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 7-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 8-7 M M

PRINCES DOCK

D/F Surada 3382 Calcutta 7-7 M M
K Vasna 2026 N F N F M M
G Sophia-Marie 677 Malabar via Karachi 8-7 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Nowshera 6-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 3-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 8-7-37 F F Campbell
Sawokla 8-7-37 L Edwards
Pres Hayes 8-7-37 F F Campbell

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 17-7-37 P and O

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 10-7-37 Vol Bros

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-7-37 O S K
Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Gangalore 4-7-37 M M
Kidderpore 15-7-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Conte Rosso 8-7-37 L Triestino
Naldera 7-7 37 P and O

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 14-7-37 L Edward
Sturmfels 11-7-37 L Edwards

FROM MERI

British Glory 10-7-37 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 16-7-37 James Finlay

FROM BASRA

Varela 10-7-37 M M
Bandra 8-7-37 M M
Bamora 15-7-37 M M
Tosari 10-7-37 Vol Bros

FROM RANGOON

Nirpura 14-7-37 M M
Takada 7-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 10-7-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O
Warfield 11-7-37 M M
Bangalore 6-7-37 M M
Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 11-7-37 Volkart Bros

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Khios 9-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Indian Maru 9-7-37 O S K
Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Mirzapore 7-7-37 P and O
Italy Maru 21-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Barala 7-7-37 M M
Vita 8-7-37 M M
Bandra 14-7-37 M M
Varela 15-7-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Goalpara 10-7-37 M M

FOR ABADAN

British Premier 10-7-37 A I Oil

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 8-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 4-8-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Clan Ross 5-7-37
S S British Premier 6-7-37
S S Tijuca 5-7-37
S S Fairfield City (boat)s American cotton) 6-7-37
S S Clan Ross (boats American cotton) 6-7-37
S S Haidin 6-7-37
S S Sonnavati 6-7-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 7.

S S Warfield for London: 22 bales cow hides Ralli Bros; 220 dms magnesiam chloride P Magnesia Works; 24 cases bristler D Abraham; 21 bags bees wax H Bhagwandas; 133 bags g nut seed R Ratilal; 28 bags gum E Maujee; 15 bales goat skins tanned K Labbhai; 43 cases bristles Phillips and Hayley 1900 bdls teak wood scantlings S D D Gilder; 40 bags fish bones A Abdull.

For Havre: 62 bags mustard seed G Gokalchand; 125 bags mustard seed R Dhanji.

For Hull: 1200 bags fi nut cake M Bhuta.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 6 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji.

For Manchester: 131 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas; 75 bales cotton twist waste V P Maskai; 12 bales cotton raw B Karsondas; 125 bales cotton raw B Mawji.

S S Pres. Hayes for New York: 134 bags gum B Jaffar; 24 bales lamb skins D Abraham; 33 bales raw wool D Abraham; 25 bales goat skins D Abraham; 594 bags gum N Muljee.

For Famajusta: 15 bales cotton grey yarn R Shantilal

For Salonica; 7 bales grey cotton yarn R Shantilal.

For Genoa: 135 bales cotton waste clean P Dass; 140 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 150 bales cotton raw A H Diab 175 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Suez: 46 bales cotton cold piece goods G N Musry; 25 bales cotton grey sheeting N Khubchand; 24 bales cotton white shirting R C Ani; 125 bales cotton cold piece goods Fred Shoked; 12 bales cotton cold piece goods D V Thaker; 22 bales cotton white shirting A K H Vasee.

For Alexandria: 18 bales cotton white piece goods Century Spg and Mfg.; 143 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab; 20 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab; 32 bales cotton piece goods R Shantilal

For Alexandretta: 40 bales grey cotton yarn A E Ejel.

S S City of Khios for Philadelphia: 20 bales dry salted goat skins D Abraham; 13 balec raw wool D Abraham.

For Montreal: 124 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor; 12 bags turmeric S M Rajgor.

For Quebec: 100 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor.

For New York: 200 bags flea seed A Virji.

S S Conte Rosso for Trieste: 50 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 525 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 110 bales cotton raw Vol Bros

S S Rajputana for Hongkong: 25 cases gandhi drugs A Virji; 13 bales cotton grey yarn D Sassoon; 24 bags real coplate E Moledina.

S S Mirzapore for Tokio: 10 bags beryllium ore M Mackenzie.

IMPORTS.

S S Barpeta Agents M Mackenzie from Muscat: 162 bags dry dates; 150 bags sardines.

From Koweit: 26 bdls wool; 1 tin gold; 1 tin pearls; 1 tin real pearls.

From Khoramshar: 80 bdls attari.

From Bushire: 115 bdls roots; 143 bags p seeds; 135 jottas rose water.

From Bedi Bunder: 20 bags methi seeds.

From Baherin: 110 bags raisins.

From Gwaddar: 118 bdls mats.

From Karachi: 1384 bags wheat; 218 bags rawa; 73 bales wool; 662 bales raw cotton; 104 bags grams; 218 bags gram chuni; 35 bags jira white; 39 bags d salted fish; 28 bags rice.

S S British Premier Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Abadan: 9617 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Bafela Agents M Mackenzie and Co. from Madras: 17 dolls iron wire.

From Calcutta: 72 pcs loose angles.

S S Nizam Agents T Morrison from Calcutta: 4948 tons bengal coal; 60 bales jute canvas; 199 bales d w flour sacking; 50 dms mowha oil; 35 bales gunny sacking; 700 pcs c i pipes; 775 pcs c i cut pieces; 2250 pcs c i fitting; 30 bdls c i brackets.

From Canada: 252 bags boiled rice; 2600 bags g nut kernel.

From Madras: 47 cases cycle parts; 40 bales cotton yarn; 60 cases rubber solution.

From Cochin: 650 bales cotton; 56 bdls rubber.

S S Goalpara Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 12486 bags rice; 24 no black tin; 35 cases cone yarn; 126 bags white beans.

From Cochin: 20 cases coffee; 100 cases cashew kernel.

From Colombo: 17 bags kamala powder.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6).

clair Lewis and Sidney Howard, who collaborated in turning the novel Dodsworth into a play.

It was proposed to produce this play in Berlin, and Herr Hans Bartsch, the German impressario, asked the authors to send as soon as possible a letter to certify their Aryan purity. Here is their answer.

"I am afraid that with deep regret we shall be unable to give you certificates guaranteeing that we are Aryan. Who knows what ancestors we may have had in the last few hundred years? We really are as ignorant of them as even Hitler is of his. In answering, please use our proper legal names: Sidney Horowitz. Sinclair Levy."

PORBUNDER RELIEF TO HARIJANS

RAJKOT: (By Mail).

With a view to extending to the indebted Harijans the benefits that have accrued to the cultivators from the operations of the Agriculturists Relief Act, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Porbandar have constituted a Harijan Debt Redemption Committee.—A. P.

Better Feeling In N. Y. Cotton Market

SMALL CROP ESTIMATES AND UNWANTED RAINS

Scattered Southern Hedge Selling

Bombay, July 7.

The New York cotton futures market was fairly steady on Tuesday under the influence of unfavourable weather. The Wall Street market was also steady. Private acreage estimates were smaller and the Possick's Bureau estimate acreage 35,390,000 acres, showing an increase of 14.4 per cent over the last year. The weakness in dollar influenced better enquiry in the share bazar. Messrs. Macfadden Bros. cable crop outlook not quite so favourable on account of unwanted precipitation over the Eastern belt while the general rains would be beneficial in the west. Their correspondent indicate acreage increase 10.7 per cent.

The technical position of the market is sound but needs fresh stimulant.

The market opened steady. July was relatively heavy on the issuance of seven notices but other positions advanced on further unwanted rains in the Eastern belt creating fears of increased weevil complaints, the strength of the stock market and more favourable view of the labour situation. Moderate offerings were credited to hedging for Southern account.

At the opening October was quoted one point down at 11.98 and a further loss of one point marked the lowest level for the day and October was placed at 11.97c. Later on, there was active buying and a rise of 16 points from the lowest point was reached with October 12.13c. In the afternoon there was some hedge selling and prices lost points 6 from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 7 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices gained 7 points at 12.56c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady with a slightly better enquiry and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised seven points at 12.42c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 6.66. There was local buying on reduced private crop estimates and improved Eastern advices. Weather report was construed as slightly more bullish. There was some short covering and pronounced scarcity of contracts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 11 points and the market closed at a net rise of 10 points, Middling American spot cotton prices closed 6 points up at 6.79d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian cotton futures market was steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 points with spot cotton one point up at 9.84d. per lb. Uppers were firm on increased buying and closed at sharp rise of 36 to 10 points and spot cotton prices advanced 40 points at 9.94d. After a long time, for the first time uppers were quoted above Sakels.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was also steady on increased buying and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 21 to 13 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 23 to 8 points.

SCARE POSSIBILITY

Messrs Reynolds and Gibson state:—In addition to the effect of the prevailing satisfactory crop outlook, there is no doubt that the financial crisis in France, and still more the growing labour difficulties and disturbances in the United States, have exercised considerable influence. With regard to the former of these two features, it is reported this morning that the French Government have succeeded in obtaining the support from their Parliament, which ntaurally is being construed favourably. Nevertheless, it is hard to see how exactly this solves the financial strain, as the money has still to be obtained to meet the country's needs, but, of course, if we understand it correctly, it gives the Government powers by which it may find some solution for the most pressing requirements. In connection with the labour disturbances and strikes in the United States, the situation is undoubtedly a very severe and anxious one and there is a growing danger of the troubles spreading further. It is a somewhat natural result of the new relationship now existing between Capital and Labour which will, of course, gradually solve itself, but during the process distinct dislocation in industry is bound to occur, with a consequent setback to business.

Crop accounts during the past week have been, in the main wholly satisfactory, although there are indications that the danger from boll-weevil is greater than during the past two or three years, owing to the large survival due to the mild winter. Showery weather would, of course, favour this pest and it is quite on the cards that we shall get some well-founded scare from this source.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-13 a.m.)	12.13+14
New York October Lowest (10 a.m.)	11.97—02
Liverpool October highest	6.75+12
Liverpool October lowest	6.64+01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market firmer on reports of unfavourable weather in Eastern belt and lower private acreage estimates. Continent and Far-East absorbed spot house selling.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Bullish features were unsettled weather advance in the stock market and better demand for goods and cloth. Our Government attitude is firmer on labour situation. Speculation increasing."

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Crop outlook not quite so favourable on account of unwanted precipitation in East while general rain would be beneficial in West. Our correspondents indicate acreage increase ten point seven per cent. Market sound technically but needs fresh stimulus.

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt.

Eastern: Partly scattered showers

Central: Cloudy showers probable.

Western: Partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6

October	12.06+07
December	12.02+04
January	12.04+07
March	12.07+04
May	12.09+03
Middling Spot	12.56+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 6

July	11.93+03
October	12.07+07
December	12.10+06
Middling Spot	12.42+07

NEW YORK

New York, July 6

11 A.M. RANGES

October	12.07/12.07
December	12.03/12.03
January	12.04/12.04

NOON CALL

October	12.09
December	12.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 6

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 6

July	6.68+10
August	6.70+09
September	6.72+10
October	6.73+10
November	6.71+10
December	6.71+10
January	6.71+10
February	6.72+10
March	6.73+10
April	6.73+10
May	6.74+10
June	6.73+10
Middling Spot	6.79+06
10-12 a.m. quotations	
October	6.66
January	6.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 6

F G F SAKELLARIDIS	
July	9.55
August	9.55
September	9.70
F G F Spot	9.84

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 6

BROACH	
Fully Good (good staple)	5.71
Fine (Good staple)	5.86
Superfine (good staple)	6.01
OOMRA	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.51
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.76
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.91
BENGAL	
Good	4.55
Fully Good	4.66
Fine	4.81

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 6

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 15/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£99 15/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£109 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£108 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£15 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£119 1/2
National Bank of India	£41 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 6

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers	43/0
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	46/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, July 6

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 6

T T London on:—	
New York	4.95.65
Paris	128.29
Berlin	12.34 1/2
Madrid	87.00
Amsterdam	9.01 5/8
Brussels	29.43 3/4
Milan	94.20
Berne	21.65 1/4
Prague	142.00
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent	
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent	

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 6

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb Sellers	9 9/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 7.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures on reports of unfavourable weather over U. S. A. cotton Belt, the local market opened today at Rs. 225 for Broach A/M delivery and after declining to Rs. 224/8 on scattered selling, prices improved to Rs. 225/8 on active covering. The Bureau report showing the area under cotton cultivation will be received here on Thursday night and latest private advices show an increase of about 10 to 12 per cent. But in view of good prospects of the crop we believe any important rise in prices will attract hedge selling.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	214 4 0
Broach A/M	224 12 0
Oomra July	208 4 0
Oomra D/J	205 4 0
Bengal July	175 0 0
Bengal D/J	169 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 7.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.		182	179	176	173
Punjab		182	179	176	173
Oomra No. 3	213	210	207	204	
C. P. No. 1	226	223	220	217	
C. P. No. 2	217	214	211	208	
Broach No. 2		221	218	215	212
Punjab-Ame.		233	230	227	224
Surat		279	276	273	270
Rajpipla		275	272	269	266
Navsari		291	288	285	282

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 7.

Bengal Superfine	183/85
Bengal Fine	179/81
C. P. 1	213/15
C. P. 2	208/10
Arvi	208/10
Ellichpur	207/09
Berar	203/06
Khamgaon	203/06
Mulkapur	201/203
Khandesh	196/200
Jalna/Sailu	198/201
Burwah Sanavad	203/05
Mathia	172/77
Broach Fine	214/19
Punjab/American	214/24
Punjab 289F.	284/94
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	254/59
Surat	264/68
Navsari	284/86
Kampala	400/404

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 7.

Slightly warmer, scattere showers in Eastern Belt and Alabama. Forecast—Eastern Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 7.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		205/934
Central India	392	337,042
Barsi and Nagar	21	174,475
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,597
Berar		579,477
Central Provinces	70	114,455
Total Oomras	433	1,512,980
Dholera	187	171,878
N.-W. Provinces		9,848
Rajputana	393	96,772
Sind-Punjab	557	341,138
Broach		340,527
Coompta and Dharwar	175	69,667
Westerns-Northerns	167	39,332
Cocoanada	2	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	650	18,752
Persian		14
American		19,047
Egyptian and African	1,045	406,221
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		120
Total	3,659	3,026,551

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	772	454,554
Japan and China	413	1,412,523
Coast Ports		33,367
Up-country by Rail		255,832
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,573
Total	1,185	2,180,949

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 6-7-37	6803000	7063000
Receipts Yesterday 6-7-37	4000	3000
Exports to date 6-7-37	5642000	6137000
Stock at Ports 2-7-37	1183000	1374000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-7-37	929000	1381000
Stock at Liverpool 2-7-37	901000	716000
Visible Supply 2-7-37	3274000	3736000
Quantity in sight 2-7-37	13016000	12311000
Quantity out of sight 2-7-37	12994000	11681000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 4/5th July	3,189
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,022,992
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,904,128
Increase	118,564

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 184 January 182 at cross rate 4.95 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 212/12 Liverpool July 6.68 Rs. 78 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 224 Liverpool May 1938 6.74 Rs. 69 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 224 New York May 12.09 Rs. 47 1/4 at cross rate 4.95 7/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 7.

Yesterday London gold prices closed 1 1/2d., down at £7-0-4 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 12 points down at 128.20. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 7/8. London silver prices improved 1/8d. to 20d. for Spot and forward position was 1/8d. up at 20 1/16d. India bought and offerings were small. Buyers were satisfied and the market was steady. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal silver futures gained 10 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 25/64. The local silver market was quiet with scattered selling but gold improved on short covering and buying by Banks. The undertone of the market was good.

GOLD

Ready	34	9	3
Ashad delivery	34	9	6
Ashad tejimandi	0	3	0
Shravan delivery	34	6	9
Shravan tejimandi	0	5	6

SILVER

Ready	51	13	0
Ashad delivery	51	14	0
Ashad tejimandi	0	10	6
Shravan delivery	52	0	6
Shravan tejimandi	1	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 6

Spot	20
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 6

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-4 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 6

July	44.93+10
September	44.70+10
December	44.70+10

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 7.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£56-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£56-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£65-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 40/8
Copper Sheets	Rs. 52/4

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, July 6

Copper	£56 15 0
Spelter	£22 12 6
Lead	£24 8 9
Tin	£262 0 0

LONDON METALS STRONG

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Metals:—Were active and strong following a better Continental demand especially from France and higher U. S. A. prices. The American Bureau of Metal statistics state the world's consumption in 1936 for copper was 18,79,900 tons against 16,29,400 tons in 1935 and 13,58,900 tons in 1934. They also estimate the probable consumption this year at around 22,00,000 tons. Should all the newly started mines' increased output be taken into account, it is not expected to exceed more than 4 to 5 lacs tons over last year but much will depend upon the price to maintain this increased production.

We hold a favourable opinion of the market, especially spelter and tin.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 7.

Yesterday Liverpool wheat prices eased on further heavy realising. Winnipeg and Chicago also met with enormous realising but closed steady. The weather in America is reported to have improved somewhat but Canada remains the same where the crop is deteriorating rapidly. The Canadian Government report due about this week is expected to be sensationally bullish. Latest Argentine cable states the weather is clear and warm and is likely to continue rainless for some days. The drought is severely damaging in parts of Santafe and also affecting Cordoba. Australia acreage is officially confirmed to be 13,700,000 acres. Condition at present is generally good, recent rains having repaired the earlier dryness. Prices in the local market have not improved to the same extent as in foreign markets as beneficial rains are reported from many districts. We had a mixed session today with realising and covering and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	8	1	9
Linseed May	8	3	3
Wheat September	5	9	6
Wheat January	5	13	9
Wheat May	5	8	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 6.

August	£15-1-3

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, July 7.

Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	40	2	0
Highest	40	8	0
Lowest	39	12	0
Closing	39	13	6
Castorseeds September.—			
Opening	35	3	0
Highest	35	8	6
Lowest	35	3	0
Closing	35	4	0
Castorseeds September.—			
Opening	18	7	0
Highest	18	11	0
Lowest	18	6	6
Closing	18	7	6
Groundnuts February.—			
Opening	38	15	6
Highest	39	14	0
Lowest	38	15	6
Closing	39	6	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	36	14	0
Highest	37	3	6
Lowest	36	11	6
Closing	36	11	6
Cottonseed January—			
Opening	19	15	0
Highest	20	3	0
Lowest	19	15	0
Closing	20	3	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 7.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/15
3 per cent	1951/54 101
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 103
4 per cent	U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent	G N Cash 95
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/4
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/0
5 per cent	1939/44 105/2
5 per cent	1940/48 107/12
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent	1953/63 111/2
3 per cent	1945/55 119/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent	1954 129/8
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper was very steady at Rs. 94/15 for settlement. Undertone was firm.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 7.

B C Rate T T D D 1/8 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/8 3/33

Bank's buying T T 1/8 5/32

Bank's buying D D 1/8 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/8 1/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 268 1/4

Bank's buying T T 266

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 960

Bank's buying T T 980

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 77 2/8

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/2

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

HUNGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 82 1/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 80 5/8

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

New York London 4.95.75 6th instant

Japan London 1/2 7th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 23/32 7th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 23/64 7th instant

Java London 8.99 1/4 7th instant

London Paris 128.29 6th instant

London Belgium 29.43 3/4 6th instant

London Switzerland 21.65 1/4 6th instant

London Berlin 12.34 1/2 6th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 6th instant

London New York 4.95.65 6th instant

London Amsterdam 9.01 5/8 6th instant

London Italy 94.20 6th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-6 5th instant

Gold £7-0-4 1/2 6th instant

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 6th instant

Silver London Ready 20 6th instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 6th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 6th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 5th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant

London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 5th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 6th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London July 6

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	1954/59 101 1/4
4 per cent	1948/53 105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent	1950/55 111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent	1958/68 113 1/2
5 per cent	1942/47 111
3 per cent	1948/52 97 1/4
2 1/2 per cent	British Consols 74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	Conversion 99 15/16
3 1/2 per cent	War Loan 99 15/16

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 6.

July	114 1/2d.
October	112 3/4d.
December	112 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 6.

July	dol 1.24
September	dol 1.25 1/8
December	dol 1.28

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 7.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8.

Shipment July-Aug. Rs. 5-15.

Shipment September Rs. 5-13-6.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-15.

Kesar Rs. 10-12.

Saraya Rs. 10-4.

Java Spot F. 700.

New York Sugar

New York, July 6.

September	2.55+1.
December	2.58+1.
March	2.47 unchgd
May	2.51+1.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 6

July	270.00+80
September	260.10+20
October	257.50+40
November	255.50+90
January	253.50+50

Substantial Rise In Steel Shares

STRONG WALL-STREET ADVICES INFLUENCE COVERING

Tata Powers Look Up

BOMBAY, July 7.

Following a sharp rise of about seven dollars in U.S. Steel shares on improved and favourable steel strike outlook, the local market registered a sharp rise in Steel shares. There was considerable covering and some fresh buying which absorbed all offerings.

Cotton mill shares which were recently very active, found little support and prices were maintained. The market seems to pick up strength and if outside business broadens, prices will register further improvement. However it will be advisable to follow the rise with great caution as there is nothing in the general situation at the moment for any great activity except speculative ventures.

There was feverish buying in Tata Steel shares which recorded a sharp rise. Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,620 and prices soon advanced to Rs. 1,675 and this proved to be the highest level for the day as later on there appeared some realising and prices receded to Rs. 1,665. The offerings were well absorbed and the tone of the market was firm. Tata Steel Ordinary shares also advanced to Rs. 355 and closed at about the highest level of the day.

The sharp rise in steel shares met with sympathetic support in other section and cotton mill shares also registered some improvement. It is said that some mills are likely to work three shifts and chances are in favour of increasing profits to mills. Bombay Burma shares fared well and closed at a rise of Rs. 14 at Rs. 730. Hydro Electric shares were steady with active buying in Tata Power shares which advanced Rs. 50 at Rs. 1,440.

The tone of the market was firm at the close and operators are inclined to await further developments but after such a rapid rise there can be some justification for a natural reaction.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 7.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	290	0
250 BOM. D'YEING (Rs. 25)	937	8
100 CENTURY	230	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	298	12
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	193	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-9-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	142	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	191	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	95	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	342	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1025	0
250 Model	50	10
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	257	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	35	0
100 Phoenix (10)	265	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	102	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	283	12
100 Swan (nil)	105	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	805	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	377	8
60-100 Ind. (Rs. 2-8)	138	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	8
5 Union (As. 4.)	5-12-0	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	163	12
10 Bundi (Rs 10)	39	8
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	185	0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	135	0
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	507	8
40 Katni Def.	2,300	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	373	12
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10 Punjab (As. 12)	28	8
100 Shahabad (Rs. 15)	513	12
70 United (Rs. 5)	165	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	952	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	14
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	0
20 Mercantile	56	8
200 Oriental (125)	4860	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	171	14
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY Rs. 45)	1660	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	148	7
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	215	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	8
1000 TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1440	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	930	0
100 C. Province	95	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	1
100 Gujarat	93	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	4
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8).	64	12
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1665	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 7-8)	355	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	332	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	174	6
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	269	6
125 B BURMA (Rs 12-8)	730	0
50 Do Conty (Rs. 6)	240	0
8sh. Br. B Petrol (nil)	5	4
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	113	8
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	12
2sh. Indian Copper	3-5-6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	45	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	142	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	47	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	590	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	535	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	606	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 7

Bombay Dyeing (991/4) 1005 996 1007 1000 995 997

Century (223/12) 228 227 230 228 230

Central India (283/12) 297 295 296

Kohinoor (331/4) 333 335 333 338 336 342

New Great (258/12) 262 258/12 257

Simplex (100/10) 103 101 102

Swadeshi (282/8) 287 282 286 283

Andhra (1652/8) 1655 1662 1660

Tata Hydro (177/8) 177/8

Tata Power (1390) 1402 1415 1410 1445 1425 1435 1432 1440

Tram Ord (149/1) 149/6 148/7

T Steel Defd (1592/8) 1620 1650 1640 1670 1652 1672 1665 1670 1665

T Steel Ord (343/8) 349 348/8 349/8 348 353 352 355

Tata Steel 2nd pref (162) 162 161/12

Bellapur (173/2) 176 175 174/6

B Steam (266/14) 256 269/6

B Burma (716/4) 725 719 726 725 728 730

15 Scindia (Re. 1)	27 0
30 PREMIER CON.	92 8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	30 8
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	153⅞ 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	306 0
7 p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	85 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.	511-4
7 p.c Katni 1st	138 2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146 4
7 1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	12 12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	103 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1555 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	162 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	650 0
DEBENTURES	
3-3-4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 8
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7 p.c Sholapur	81 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach July/Aug opening 209 3/4 highest 213; lowest 209 3/4 closing 213

Broach A/M 1938 opening 223 highest 224 1/4 lowest 222 3/4 closing 224 1/4

Oomra July opening 206 highest 206 1/2 lowest 206 closing 206 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 203 1/2 highest 205 lowest 203 1/2 closing 205

Bengal July opening 175 1/2 highest 175 1/2 lowest 174 closing 174

Bengal D/J opening 169 highest 169 1/2 lowest 169 closing 169 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-7-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 25 1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 6

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers £12-18-9

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July August sellers £14-15-0

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July August sellers £15-10-0

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July August sellers £14-15-0

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers £14-5-0

LINSEED OIL

London, July 6

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt July sellers 29/6

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Sept Dec buyers 29/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 6

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 1/4

FOR SALE:

A few valuable shares of a private limited company having General Managership of an Insurance Company. Dividend expected 10 p.c. to 12½ p.c. on the working of 1st year with an expectation of upto 30 p.c. to 40 p.c. in near future. For particulars please apply to Messrs. BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE. Stock and Share Dealers, 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta.

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MONSOON

is the time when we sell Eggs for Hatching of English Poultry at Rs. 3/- per dozen. Forwarding 12 annas extra. ASIAN FARMS, 11, Connaught Road, Poona. Send for free Pricelist showing

REDUCTIONS

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE," SUNDAY EDITION:

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-8
Half-yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN:

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	Rs. 8

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1937

"Nobody Responsible For Accident"

Coroner On Cuffe Parade Tragedy

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"In our opinion nobody is responsible for the accident!".

Emerging from the Coroner's Chamber in less than 10 minutes, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death on the body of Eduardo da Silva. this morning. at the Coroner's Court.

Eduardo da Silva, it will be remembered sustained a fracture of the skull in the accident which occurred on June 27 last at the Cuffe Parade Colaba, in which,, an old Hupmobile car driven by Otto von Donhoff, son of the German Consul in Bombay, overturned.

The Jury returned the following verdict:—

"Death was caused by a fracture of the base of skull and intracranial haemorrhage due to his having been thrown out of a motor car that accidentally dashed against the seaface pavement at the foot of the Wodehouse Bridge.

"In our opinion nobody is responsible for the accident".

CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE

When Rao Bahadur Bapu Narayen Athavle proceeded with the inquest touching the death of Eduardo Luis da Garcia Da Silva, to-day police Constable No. 3951, Laxman Tukaram gave evidence.

Witness stated that he was on duty at the Police Chowki at the foot of the Wodehouse Bridge, and on hearing the sound caused by the impact, he rushed to the scene. He saw a man with glasses at the scene, but he could not definitely say whether it was the suspect. He rushed the injured person to the G. T. Hospital and telephoned the news to the Colaba Police Station.

AT VERY HIGH SPEED

Gulab Khan Mader Khan, conductor of the B.E.S.T. 'Bus, said that he was standing on the footboard of the bus as the bus was reserved and there was no need for him to issue any tickets.

As the bus was negotiating the traffic island, at the junction of the Cuffe Parade and the Wodehouse Road, he saw the car coming at a very high speed along the Cuffe Parade. The speed was so high that the car was "rolling like a ship".

The car then swung round as it did so, the left rear portion of the car came into contact with the left front side of the bus. After that, the car dashed against the steps of the seaface pavement and turned on its side. He thought that the speed of the car would be about 50 miles an hour. The surface of the road was perfectly dry at the time of the accident.

There was a slight drizzle about 15 or 20 minutes after that. He saw a lady coming on the scene saying "where is my brother? Where is my dog?"

Suspect's Written Statement

Otto Magnus Graf von Donhoff, the suspect put in a written statement in which he stated:—

"Our car which I always drove is a Mercedes, and has very steady and powerful brakes. As this car has been given for some repairs the repairers lent us an old Hupmobile car.

"I was driving this car at a moderate speed and on my proper side of the road, from Cuffe Parade towards Wodehouse Bridge, intending to go straight ahead. I was in no particular hurry as my friends and I were merely going home for tea.

"When I saw the bus emerging from Wodehouse Road, I thought at first that I could travel on quite safely. Then as the bus came on, I felt that perhaps its long body would ram me in between the kerb and itself.

"So I jammed on the brakes. The car skidded towards the kerb, and in order to save a collision with it, I pulled the steering wheel to the right and released the brakes. The car, however, was by this time, swinging round, out of control, and it came in contact with the bus, and then came to rest on its side.

"When I extricated myself, I found that my companion was lying a few yards behind. I helped in placing him in a passing car, and then I followed in Mr. Finckh's car to render all possible assistance to my unfortunate companion."

Police Counsel's Address

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, in his address to the jury, said that they had heard eight witnesses giving their evidence before the Coroner. Four of them were eyewitnesses, in the sense that they saw and heard what all had happened and mentioned it in their evidence

There was the evidence of Mr. Fazul Rahimtoola Chinoy, the bus driver and the conductor had corroborated his evidence There was also the evidence of Noor Ilahi

They should remember that all these witnesses were connected

(Continued on Page 2.)

Mahatma Gandhi arriving at Maganwadi to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha on Tuesday.

MORE REASON TO RELEASE DETENUS

Autonomy Is A Sham If They are Not Given - Even A Hearing, Says Nag

CHANDPUR, July 2.

Mr. Haradayal Nag has made the following statement on the Barisal speech of the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, with reference to the detenus:

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq proclaims to the world that he is a representative of the people and the Prime Minister of the autonomous Government of Bengal. If the detenus did any overt act of terrorism, autonomous government is the very thing for which they did it. Now according to the Premier we have got autonomous Government. Should not the detenus have an opportunity to show loyalty to it? Dear Mr. Prime Minister, pray, release them at once and give them a chance to co-operate with you. You say you are examining their cases, but it is useless to examine them prepared long before the advent of autonomy and behind their back. Presumption is in their favour. If you are at all anxious to look into the merits of their cases, give them a hearing before you come to any conclusion. Autonomous Government is nothing if the detenus are not given a chance to prove their innocence. —A.P.

Kisans Demand End Of Zamindari

BAREILLY: July 4.

The Bhartana Kisan Conference held in village Supara in Etawah under the presidentship of Mr. Beni Singh of Cawnpore passed resolutions recommending abolition of Zamindari system, condemning the present interim ministers, requesting the Government to call an early meeting of legislatures, and condemning the detention of political prisoners.—A. P.

Bakshi Loses 32 Lbs.

Wire To Jawahar Seeking Intervention Of Working Committee

LUCKNOW, July 7.

"Seek intervention of the Working Committee in Bakshi's case. To-day is the thirty-sixth day of his hunger-strike."

This wire has been sent to-day to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Wardha, by Mr. Ramkrishna Khattri, Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee

Inquiries show that Mr. Bakshi has become very weak. He has lost 32 lbs., in weight.

Mr. Bakshi's old father is interviewing him on July 9 to persuade Mr. Bakshi to suspend his hunger-strike temporarily.—United Press.

PRESIDENTS OF BOMBAY LEGISLATURES

POONA: July 6.

With the announcement of the date by the Government of the meeting of the Bombay Assembly and the Bombay Council, speculation is rife as to who will be the Congress Party's choice for the presidentship of the Lower and Upper Houses.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" in this connection go to show that as far as the presidentship of the Bombay Assembly is concerned, the choice is likely to fall on Mr. Mavlankar, ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

For the speakership of the Upper House, the name of Dr. K. A. Hamid is mentioned.—United Press.

URDU WEEKLY FOR MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

Dr Aleem Of Lucknow 'Varsity Will Edit New Paper

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

A new Urdu weekly "Hindustan" will soon be started from Lucknow to propagate the Congress ideals among the Muslim masses and further the Congress Muslim Contact campaign.

The paper will be edited by Dr. Aleem of the Oriental Department of the Lucknow University.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR DETENUS

Committee Sets To Work

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Steps are being taken for amelioration of the conditions of released detenus in Bengal by the Detenu Relief Committee which met for the first time this evening at the Provincial Congress Committee Office. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who participated in the deliberations helped to a great extent in arriving at decisions

At the outset a number of prominent citizens were co-opted as Members of the Committee. These include Doctor B C. Roy, Mr. Sanat Roy Choudhury (Mayor), Mr. Sarat Chatterjee Mr. Satyen Mitter (President, Bengal Council) and Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed.

A Working Committee with Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee as president was appointed Four subcommittees namely the Finance and Employment, Accommodation Medical Aid Information and Propaganda sub-committees, were formed to look after the released detenus

For the present it is contemplated to limit the number of detenus who will be accommodated in the House secured by the committee to 40.—United Press.

Hindi Pracharaks Must Be Of High Moral Character

Mahatma Gandhi's Speech At Opening Ceremony Of "Rashtrabhasha Adhyapana Mandir"

WARDHAGANJ, July 7.

"Our Hindi Pracharaks must be of good conduct and unimpeachable character. These are indispensable qualities for them. I can forgive a pracharak, if he is not acquainted with both scripts of Hindustani".

"I can even forgive him if he is not well-up in Hindi grammar. But I cannot forgive him if he lacks in moral character.

Thus observed Mahatma Gandhi in declaring the Rashtrabhasha Adhyapana Mandir open this morning at "Rashtrabhasha Bhawan" Wardha.

Proceeding Mahatmaji said, Hindustani is a language which is commonly known and spoken in Northern India, and is written in "Devanagari" and Persian scripts It has two styles. A master of this language should be familiar with both scripts and versed in Hindi of the Benares Pandits as well as of Lahore Moulvis.

Referring to the need of Rashtrabhasha, Gandhiji stated that there were perhaps innumerable difficulties lying in their task, but they had to face them having faith in non-violence.

The question had been raised in the Deccan of encroachment of the 'lingua franca' on the provincial languages. But it must be remembered that they aimed at serving not a few literate or English-knowing people of India but the millions of illiterate masses which could only be done through Hindustani

FUNDS REQUIRED

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said that for propagation of Hindi there was need for funds. This was one of the reasons why he went to Indore where he was promised one lakh of rupees. This, however, he could not readily get but the difficulty was being overcome

Concluding he wished all success to the institution.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in requesting Mahatma Gandhi to declare the institution open traced its origin to the All-India Hindi Pracharak Samity and stated its object was to train workers who would undertake the spread of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking provinces.

Kaka Kalelkar also spoke.—United Press.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN U. P.

Minister Explains Objects Of Conference

LUCKNOW: July 4.

A conference of Muslim representatives of the U.P. was convened at Lucknow by the Hon. Raja Saheb of Salempur, Minister for Education, to sound their opinion on Government proposals on the resolutions adopted at the Muslim Educational Conference held in 1934.

The Hon'ble Minister explained the object of convening such a conference and assured the Muslims through their representatives that the Government was doing everything possible for the advancement of education in their Province.—United Press.

Br. Empire Exhibition Scholarship For Indian Student

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA: July 6.

The British Empire Exhibition scholarship, amounting to £250 and £300 yearly has been awarded this year to Mr. N. S. Nagendranath, student, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

The scholarship which was created from the gate-money of the British Empire Exhibition, 1857, and is tenable for two years has now been awarded to an Indian student for the first time.

POONA TEMPLE DISPUTE

POONA, July 6.

With a view to bring about an amicable settlement in the matter of the dispute between the Sonya Maruti Temple and the adjacent mosque, a conference of the leading Hindu citizens was called by the Collector of Poona to-day. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party, Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Rao Bahadur Thube and others were among those present.

The question was fully discussed with the Collector and the views of the Hindus in the matter were placed before him. The Muslim view has been already obtained by a similar conference last week

It is understood the Collector will now forward the demands of the respective communities and also his own views on the question.—A.P.

CHINNATHAMBI TO HANG

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn), July 3.

Their Lordships Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Gidney, British Resident at Hyderabad and Mr. G. Barter, Additional Judge at Resident's Court, confirmed the death sentence passed against one Chinnathambi for murder of his sister-in-law.

MATCH FACTORY AS COTTAGE INDUSTRY

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 6.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has opened a Match Factory at Chanda where wood is found in abundance. The factory will start its work from the 10th inst

The unique feature of this factory is that the capital invested in this does not exceed Rs.25,000. It is a sort of cottage industry, and if found successful will be introduced in other villages in Chanda District.

Saxena Returns To Lucknow

LUCKNOW, July 7.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., has returned to Lucknow to-day after a week's stay in Calcutta in connection with organising relief work for political prisoners and detenus. Interviewed [illegible] expressed satisfaction at the progress of the work there.—United Press,

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

INSPECTOR WADE, THE SWISS POLICE HAVE HEARD OF YOUR WONDERFUL WORK--THE WAY YOU CAPTURED BRACHER AND DE SANCHEZ! THE WAY YOU BROKE UP THE RACE TRACK GANG! IT'S MARVELOUS!
WE OF THE SWISS POLICE ARE FACED WITH A VERY STRANGE AFFAIR---WE CANNOT SOLVE IT---SO WE COME TO YOU!
JUST WHAT IS THIS STRANGE CASE MR. ARMAND?
YOU HAVE PERHAPS HEARD OF ARCY?
THE FAMOUS RESORT IN THE SWISS ALPS!
I UNDERSTAND THERE HAVE BEEN A FEW ROBBERIES THERE-
MORE THAN A FEW, INSPECTOR--- THERE HAVE BEEN DOZENS! BUT THAT IS NOT THE WORST--- NOW THERE HAS BEEN MURDER!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KHARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDE, at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.